PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,243—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon .. 19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews. 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule..... 9th "
* CLYDE	4 99	E.H. Gordon..... 16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon .. 23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon .. 14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson 21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews. 4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon.. 11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler.. 18th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule ... 2nd July.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon ..... 9th "
B.M.L EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe... 16th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A.W. Adamson 30th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden, and passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich ..	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Fls. 600	Fls. 325	Fls. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,320	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis ...	5,095	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	18th March 1898 Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul.....	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bosreh in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 26th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 5th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

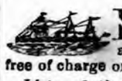
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	...O. Canepa ...	4,580	.....3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle ombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

BRASS AND COPPER SCRAP.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, for the PURCHASE of any quantity out of

63 Tons of SCRAP BRASS and
5½ " " " COPPER

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, to be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th February, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship, Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

SILVER GOODS.

—ELECTRO-PLATE—

SILVER AND GOLD

—JEWELLERY—

HIGHEST QUALITY,

NEWEST DESIGNS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

A FAVOURITE PICK-ME-UP.

A DELICATELY FLAVOURED BEVERAGE

A STRENGTH PROMOTING TONIC

INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES OF OVERWORK,

FATIGUE AND WORRY

KEMP'S COCA WINE

is acknowledged to be one of the finest preparations of the wonderful Drug COCA. Possesses restorative powers and tonic poperties of the first order and is essentially A FIRST-RATE HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

THE BEST SALINE DRAUGHT

you can obtain is that prepared from

KEMP'S

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT.

Because it is not only compounded from the best formula existing but is

ALWAYS ABSOLUTELY FRESH

and THEREFORE superior in ACTIVITY and EFFECT to IMPORTED ARTICLES.

It affords a SLIGHTLY APERIENT morning DRINK of REFRESHING and INVIGORATING CHARACTER. Is an EFFECTIVE REMEDY in MILD SKIN COMPLAINTS, NAUSEA, HEADACHE CONSTIPATION, etc., etc., acting very beneficially upon GOUTY SUBJECTS (both as preventive and remedy.)

A SUITABLE HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

for the use of OLD AND YOUNG ALIKE.

Re. 1-4 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" STANDING MOUNT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ARE now registering orders for the above BICYCLES expected shortly from the PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ltd. These Machines claim the following advantages :—

1. Mounted and started from standing position.
2. Stopped at rest with both feet touching ground, and restarted from such position.
3. A Side-slip fall is rendered almost impossible.
4. The safest for riding among Street traffic.
5. Dismounted by placing one foot on the ground.
6. Riding Stretch is the same as in any Machine.
7. Speed equal to any.
8. Its safety is equalled by none.
9. Its strength is equalled to any fair weight and work.
10. Its weight is the lowest possible with safety.
11. Weight with Roadster Pneumatic Tyres and Leather Chain cover, about 30 lbs.
12. Designed to produce an absolutely safe mount for Town Riding, a convenient Mount for Hunting.
13. It is the best type of Machine for "POLO."
14. It is the best Type of Machine for use as a Military Cycle.
15. Superfine in respect both to Material and Workmanship.
16. Every component, whether a large limb or small nut is subjected to most careful Scrutiny before any work is put on it.
17. The workmanship is all that careful supervision and expert workman can make it without regard to cost.
18. The bearings throughout of all the Premier Machines are of Special construction and are all accurately ground after hardening.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST TEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 15,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt o satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
Rs. 9-0.

1. 14-carat Gold—therefore never corrodes.
2. Iridium tipped—therefore never wears out.
3. Instantly ready for use.
4. Writes continuously for many hours.
5. Economical—outlasting 20,000 steel pens.
6. Saves fully £15 in cost of steel pens and ink-pots.
7. Ink in reservoir always limpid—no evaporation.
8. For every writer in every land a necessity.

Finally, As nearly perfect an inventive skill can produce.

We only require your steel pen and handwriting to select a suitable Pen.

THE JEWEL PEN COMPANY'S.
"CALTON" STYLOGRAPHIC PEN.

Rs. a.
Complete in Box with Filler and Directions ... 4 0

This pen is made by experienced British Workmen, and consists of a hard rubber holder tapering to a round point similar in appearance to a lead pencil, and writes with equal smoothness but with fluid ink.

The point and needle of the pen are made of Platinum alloyed with Iridium substances of great durability and which are not affected by the action of any ink.

Pens hold sufficient Ink to write 12,000 words, do not leak or blot, and can be carried in the pocket in any position.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED INK.
FOR FOUNTAIN AND STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

TH S. S. "INCHMONA," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and HODEIDAH and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their CARGO.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1898, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee Eight annas per Share (free of Income Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1897, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 23rd February 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LTD.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 100 per Share, (free of Income Tax) is declared for the year ending 30th September, 1897, payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1898, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1898.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1898, at 4-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.

2nd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th March to 2nd April, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1898.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. "LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—Jony Rogers (Champion), 1886.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A COMPLETE SET of 3 TENTS and 3 ROWTIES in excellent order. Price Rs. 650. Apply The Hon'ble Mr. KIRKHAM, Poona.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pair. Stout, Rs. 12-8 pair. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the Leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfect Art of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

WANVED, an ENGLISH MASTIFF, young and of good habits. Apply with particulars, to "THE SECRETARY," care of this Paper.

DRESS MAKER WANTED, for the Hills, one with a knowledge of Millinery preferred. Apply FRANCIS, HARRISON, HATHAWAY & Co., Calcutta.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHAMPION and other Hand Ice-Making Machines from Rs. 250 to 1,650, complete with case, packed and delivered at any Railway Station in Bombay.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

TO LET—Bungalows on Seashore (1 mile from Andheri). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versowa via Andheri.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN—TO LET, from March next, the Commodious BUNGALOW, known as "Bar-House," thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It is centrally situated and commands a most picturesque view. For Rent, &c., apply to "X. N." care of this paper.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. The rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travelers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wide circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of famous other great Poets, by W. F. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Symphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete, Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, 16s. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories.

The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened for traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
Proprietrix.

or to SPENCER & Co., LD.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION),

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay 30th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARRIS, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., (37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. | Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have just imported the latest favourite LIQUEURS in London consisting of the following and can supply them at the rates mentioned below :—

	p. doz. Bottles.
EXTRA DRY TANGERINE	
ORANGE LIQUEUR.....	at Rs. 60-0-0
SLOE GIN (SECHE).....	at Rs. 45-0-0
ABRICOTINA	at Rs. 86-0-0

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET.
Suppliers by the Bottle,
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents, Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!!
NEW AND SECONDHAND IRONFRAMED
COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 700. Trial solicited.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 32	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 3
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 13
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 3-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line,
Second do.	"
Third do.	"

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Invdd.	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,240xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian urungabad S.	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
& M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	8 per ct.	
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	875
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	795
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Gonnaghi Mills	800	500	500	25	707xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	515
halia Ginning and ressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	560
Hinguzghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	3,500	500	500	25	655xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	56	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.40	620
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedi Manufacturing Co.	1,800	350	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khatao Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	5,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	575
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,065
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,420
Massagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	112 1-2
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Rajpore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	860
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2225
Soonderee	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	295
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	340
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Vaniya baker Lukhmidhunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	350xdm.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p	205
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Broula Cawnpore Press	500	200	200	14	155
Bombay Municipal Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	2,000
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Express	1,000	5,000	500	25+8=33	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Himgoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanguam	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Merchants	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	340
Munmar M	000	250	a	15	205
New Herar	2,000	600	00	dvd Rs45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	156 1-4
Prince of Wales, abapathy (Bellary)	150	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	306	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Wooden Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
urat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Cotton Manfg. Co.	37	200	all	12	202xd
Talkerr	—	000,	10	dvd Rs65	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham File	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,510xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	170
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	74
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457½
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Thrasher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	150
Telephone Co.	9,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	27

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-7
China Leaf	,, 24-5
Pekin, bar, Gold, old	,, 24-6
Do. do. new	,, 24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100	,, 24-7
Bombay bar Gold	,, 24-6
Sovereigns	,, 15-3
Do. Dragons	,, 15-2
Silver 17	,, 70-4
Do. 15	,, 76-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 4-23m., 8-47a. Low water, 0-9m., 0-0a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

English Press and Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

Globe Manufacturing Company, Meadow Street, 4 p.m.

Public Meeting of Justices of the Peace to promote inoculation, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Foxhounds meet Rifle Butts.

B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmi.

TACTICAL RIFLE MEETING.—Competitors are reminded that entries close on the 3rd instant. The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have kindly arranged to run a special train, leaving Colaba at 5-30 a.m. (Bombay time), stopping at the principal stations, and returning from Santa Cruz at 11-30 a.m. (Bombay time). First-class accommodation will be provided on payment of 2nd-class fares, and 2nd-class accommodation on payment of 3rd-class fares.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gani Vali was charged by Constable Harry Brewin with theft of Rs. 120, belonging to his master, named Gani Karim. The complainant is a grocer, and has a shop in the Crawford Market. On Monday, he received from the Indo-British Institution Rs. 145, in payment of a bill, which he placed in a box in the shop. Next morning, Rs. 120 were found missing, and on enquiry the police traced the same to the accused. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Cowasji Patel Tank, respecting the death of Govind Hurri, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing at 6th Lane, Khetwady. The deceased had been working at a dharmsalla, belonging to Mr. Varjivandas Madhowdas, now under alteration, near Cowasji Patel Tank. On Monday, while at work there, Govind went up a wooden staircase, and when he got to the landing at the top of the staircase, his foot slipped, and he fell down on to the pavement below, fracturing the head, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF MR. MICHAEL CRASTO.—We regret to record the death, at Matharpakady, on Thursday last, of Mr. Michael Crasto, at the ripe age of 78 years, fortified with the rites and sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church. He bore his illness with truly Christian patience and resignation. His funeral took place the next day at 4-30 p.m., and was attended by a large circle of relatives and friends from Bombay and Salsette. At the service Rev. A. Bruder, S.J., chaplain, St. Anne's, Byculla, presided, assisted by the other clergy. The cortege left for Sawree at 5 p.m., the coffin being borne by the Sodalists, St. Anne's, to its final resting place at Sawree. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who had come in contact with him, and his demise will cause great regret in his community.

SUING A HUSBAND FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT BY HIS WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, a Mr. Collett appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by his Goanese cook, named Joseph Dias. Complainant stated that he was in the employ of the defendant for three and a-half months. About a fortnight ago he was struck with a piece of boiled beef. On his producing it, the magistrate inquired how old it was, and was informed to the great surprise and disgust of everybody present in the court that it was exactly fifteen days old. His Worship thereupon ordered the meat to be at once removed. In further examination the complainant said that he was assaulted by the wife of the defendant, but as he did not like to drag the lady in court, he thought it would make no difference if he charged her husband instead. The case was dismissed.

DEPARTURE OF MR. H. G. GELL.—Mr. H. G. Gell the Deputy Commissioner of Police, having obtained three months' privilege leave, proceeded to Europe, yesterday morning, by the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's steamship Imperator. Mr. Gell drove to the Ballard Pier, at 8 a.m., where on alighting he was met by Superintendent Ingram, Mr. T. G. Sweeny, Superintendent of the Pound, Superintendent Lee Smith, Messrs. Ramchunder R. Dhradher, Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Keravalia, Rao Saheb Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Inspectors Pramji Bhimji and Dhanji, Sonsales Misra, Mr. Manhoun, Tatia Luximon, and others. Mr. Dadabhoy N. Keravalia stepped forward and garlanded Mr. Gell and presented to him a superb bouquet. After shaking hands with and bidding good-bye to all, Mr. Gell stepped into a private launch and proceeded on board the Imperator. Amongst the other passengers were Mr. M. Ghose, I.C.S., of Calcutta, Colonel T. M. Jenkins, and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.—An address was given to the spinning and carding master, Mr. N. M. Mehta, of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, on the eve of his departure and severance of his connection from the above mills, on Sunday last, in the presence of the mill officers, clerks, and hands of the mills. The address was presented to Mr. N. M. Mehta, who has served 2½ years in the above-mentioned mill, by the mill head clerk, at the request of the heads of his employes, and read in their presence before being presented. Mr. N. M. Mehta, in accepting the address, thanked those present for the cordial help and timely assistance given to him during the prevalence of plague and hard times, etc., and begged them to continue to work for the firm in the same exemplarly manner with his successor, as they had done with him. Lastly, he advised them to work well in the interests of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, and he wished every success to the concern. At the conclusion of the meeting, flowers were distributed and cheers given for the departing spinning master, whose popularity amongst the employes was thus undoutedly shown by this demonstation, at which he seemed very pleased and touched.—*Deccan Herald*.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DHANDHUKA.—A correspondent says:—A large and public meeting was held in the compound of the Main Vernacular School at Dhandhuka for the purpose of distributing prizes to the various Municipal schools at Dhandhuka. Mr. M. C. Gibb, Collector of Ahmedabad, presided on the occasion. All the leading gentlemen and officers of the town were invited. In the beginning, pieces from Shakespeare and Tennyson were recited by the boys of the English school; then pieces from the celebrated Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati poets by the students of the girls and boys' schools. The recitations were concluded by rendering of the National Anthem in Persian, when all present rose from their seats. The vice-president then made a brief report on the condition of the various schools. The prosperity and continued progress of the English and the Girls' schools were alluded to. The results of the annual examinations of the schools were reviewed and compared with those of the previous years. The vice-president then expressed his thanks, on behalf of the Municipality, to the Thakore Sahebs of Limbdi, Ganph, and Jasdan, and Mahanatsaheb of Bhimnath, who contributed largely towards the prizes. The Collector then addressed the meeting in suitable terms. He also referred to the flourishing condition of the English and Girls' schools, and the work done by the teachers was appreciated. The Collector then distributed about 450 prizes to girls and boys. After the distribution was over the boys of the English school gave three cheers to the Collector, who expressed his thanks to the students for their good wishes, and gave three cheers in return. The ceremony was concluded by the usual distribution of pan, gulab, etc., to the gentlemen present and sweetmeats to the children.

ZOROASTRIANISM AT INDORE.

UNDER instructions of Shamsululema Khan Bahadur Sardar Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji Jamaspasana, the High Priest of the Deccan, Malwa, and Rajputana, and on his behalf, Dastur Khurshedji Jamshedji of Mhow, formally consecrated the new Tower of Silence constructed at Indore, on Saturday, before an assemblage of about 500 Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The Jusan ceremony being over, the Dastur Sahib delivered an appropriate sermon, at the conclusion of which shawls were presented for Dastur Sahib Hoshangji, to Dastur Khurshedji, the Punthakis of this place, and those who personally assisted in the construction of the Tower of Silence and connected buildings, and Poshaks to Misris Premsukh and Ramaji, by the community; and Mr. Hormusji Manakji Bhumgara presented a shawl for the High Priest, and another to Dastur Khurshedji on his own part. The secretary of the community then read a paper, thanking all those Zoroastrians who had contributed towards the building, by money or otherwise; his Highness the Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., of Indore, for graciously granting land in inam for the Tower of Silence, and the British authorities here for assistance in various ways in the matter. A photograph of the tower and of the assemblage was taken by Mr. Hormusji Cawasji, photographer, of Mhow. The assembly dispersed after partaking of the dinner provided for the occasion. The Parsi community here express their deep sense of regret for the untimely death at Bombay of a relative of the Masalavala family of Mhow, who had contributed largely towards the fund for the construction of the tower, and who were consequently unable to join in the ceremony; also for the unavoidable absence of those who lived in plague-affected districts. A list for raising a fund for keeping up a pair of corpse-bearers was also put into circulation, and about Rs. 500 have already been subscribed by the community. On the 24th, a Jusan ceremony was performed for the Sagdi built from the fund raised in memory of the late Mr. Framji Rustumji Rana, and a shawl was presented to the heir, Bai Kukibai, by the community, and she presented shawls for the High Priest and to the Naib Dasturji Sahib. On the 25th, a similar Jasan ceremony was performed for the Chowkidar's house, baths, and gatu constructed by Mr. Dinshaw Shahpurji Merchant, for the use of the community, and in return he was presented with a shawl by the latter, and he (Mr. Dinshaw) presented shawls for the High Priest and to the Dastur Sahib Khurshedji. A pucca well has also been constructed for the use of the community by the late Mr. Cavasji Sorabji Karadi, whose heirs were also presented with a shawl by the former.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A POLICE CONSTABLE DISCHARGING A RIFLE AT A CROWD.

IMPERATRIX VS. FAKEER AHMED.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in November last, convicted the accused of causing death by a rash or negligent act, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said that the accused was charged on two counts, with the offences of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of causing death by a rash and negligent act. He belonged to a party of constables deputed to enquire after and arrest vagabond Kaikadis, i.e., members of this criminal tribe who had no fixed abode or ostensible means of subsistence, and who were not entered in the patel's register. This special party was under the orders of head constable Bala, and consisted of the head constable, the accused, and two other constables. On the 2nd October, the party, together with a constable from the Mahol police station, went to the Kaikadi hamlet near the village of Giunte-wadi at dawn. The police said that, on approaching the villages, they came upon some Kaikadi women near the outskirts of the hamlet. These women gave the alarm to the Kaikadis in the hamlet. The Kaikadi men then fled from their homes, and the police party pursued them. One Kaikadi was caught by the constable Vaijnath in a cactus lane which approaches the hamlet from the west. Vaijnath made him over to the head constable and went on with others to pursue the other fugitives. Being unable to overtake them, he fired off his rifle charged with buck-shot in order to frighten them into stopping. Happily no one was hit, and as the Kaikadis continued running, he returned to rejoin the head constable. In the meantime, the head constable said he had to move out of the cactus lane into the open, as stones were being thrown at him over the hedge. He was about 200 paces from the lane with the accused and others when he was rejoined by Vaijnath. By this time, however, a crowd of Kaikadis came from the north side of the lane and began throwing stones at the police, demanding the release of the prisoner. The accused was standing nearer the crowd than the other policemen, and in order to frighten them off he fired his rifle. It was loaded with buck-shot, and the shot hit two women. One was wounded and the other was killed. The Kaikadis retreated, and the police went off with the man they had arrested to the Mahol station. They said that the Kaikadis called out that some of them had been hit, but that they did not believe it, and only knew it for certain when the Patel's report arrived soon after them at the police station. The Patel was called as a witness, but his statement, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was altogether worthless. On entering the witness-box he would rather resign his office than give evidence; and his painful fear lest he should say anything which would displease the police made it impossible for him to give an intelligent account of what he saw. Mr. Pratt accepted the statement of the accused that he did not fire into the crowd. That disposed of the first charge; for if the accused did not fire at the crowd, he could not be guilty of culpable homicide. Mr. Pratt found that the accused, in discharging his rifle, was culpably rash. The accused sought to justify his conduct by stating that the attack of the Kaikadis was dangerous, that he had been hit with stones several times, and that he was separated from the police party. His account and that of the two other constables, Mr. Pratt thought, grossly exaggerated the peril of the situation. The very plea of the accused that he did not fire at the crowd showed that he was conscious that the circumstances had not conferred upon him the right of firing. The accused pleaded that he loaded without orders and fired without orders. As for the rashness "res ipsa loquitur," Mr. Pratt said a man who discharged a rifle, loaded with buck-shot, in the vicinity of a hamlet and a crowd of persons, must be conscious that mischievous consequences might ensue. Any person accused was guilty of a breach of duty in loading and firing without the orders of the head constable, who was in command of the party, and to whom he could easily have referred. The Sessions Judge felt sure that his shot was as reckless and wanton an act as that of Vaijnath, who admitted that he discharged his weapon, loaded with buck-shot, only in order to stop Kaikadis, of whose only offence was that they were Kaikadis and were running away. The case, Mr. Pratt said was of some importance, for while he was sensible that every protection could be afforded to the police in the legitimate discharge of their duty, it was equally necessary that the public should be protected from wanton and reckless acts of violence at their hands.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the appeal, said: We do not know, and there is nothing on the record to show us, under what authority the five policemen were marching about the Sholapur district, arresting wandering Kaikadi vagabonds. Assuming, however, that the arrest of the Kaikadi Tukya was legal and the opposition of the other Kaikadis absolutely illegal, the accused had no right to fire off his gun except in self-defence. It is quite clear that he was in no danger, and that his act was quite unjustified. He says he fired aiming at one side of the crowd in order only to frighten the people. The fact that he hit two women, who must have been very close to him, shows that he is not speaking the truth. The Sessions Judge has taken a very lenient view of the case in convicting only under section 304 A, and passing a sentence of six months' imprisonment. We dismiss the appeal.

For the above reasons, the court dismissed the appeal of the accused.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund was held on Monday evening in the rooms of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, Mr. A. Spilling presiding.

Mr. Earle Simmons, the general secretary, read the report for the year ended 31st December 1897, from which the following are extracts:—

The trustees beg to submit the thirteenth annual report of the administration of the fund, together with the regular audited statement of accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1897. The number of deaths during the year under review has been exceptionally heavy, viz., 24—a figure unprecedented in the history of the fund. The deceased were nearly all members of old standing, in not a few cases those who joined the fund at its formation, and the amount paid to their nominees therefore included the highest percentages payable under rule II. Only twenty claims had been submitted before the close of the year, and these were all fully met. In order to meet this large number of calls it was deemed advisable to take a loan of Rs. 1,500 from the E. and A.-I. Association of W. I. for a short period; and this to save the loss that the fund would have inevitably suffered by the sale of Government promissory notes which had fallen very low. The trustees regret to state that they were compelled to remove the names of seven members from off the rolls under rule 17, especially at a time when the number was fast being lessened by the hand of death. Were it not for the active canvassing of a few good and staunch friends, who secured 23 new members, the membership would have run down to a very low figure. It would be well if members would bear in mind that it is incumbent upon them individually to do all that lies in their power to induce friends to join the fund and increase its membership. A few are alive to this fact, but this in itself will not avail much in the building up of the fund. Every member must be up and doing, and if each one introduced a friend the number would soon be doubled. The trustees would beg to draw the attention of the members to rule 16, which requires that subscriptions be paid strictly in advance, and also to rule 17, under which those in arrears for a period extending over 60 days are liable to be treated as defaulters. It will be noticed that the amount of subscriptions does not compare favourably with that of last year. This is owing to the non-submission of accounts for several months by the Igatpuri and Poona branches. Steps will be taken to prevent an occurrence of this kind again and to insure a better return. The trustees are glad to note that the fund is in this fact gaining ground—that it is becoming more widely known all over India. Applications for admission come to hand from distant parts, and we have members now in Burma, Ceylon, Tuticorin, Quetta, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and several other places closer to us. Local extension is what is now more needed.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. W. K. Laxton and W. T. Smith, who retired by rotation, were re-elected trustees. Mr. T. B. Coulson was to be asked if he would continue a trustee, and in case of refusal, Mr. M. T. Carroll was to be elected a trustee. Mr. A. J. Rhoderick was re-appointed as auditor. The alterations to the rules proposed by Mr. M. T. Carroll were considered *seriatim* and were rejected. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd February:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 18—7301, dated 11th February 1898, recommending, with a view to secure a better system of control over the delivery of goods at the Docks, warehouses, that warehouses No. 2 to 7 and B and C be coupled up as illustrated in the lithograph plan forwarded by him, which will involve the following alterations being made, viz:—1. The doors of warehouses 2 to 7 and B and C opening on the road side to be kept closed; 2. Eight doors opening on the gullies to be provided at the end of the warehouses; and 3. The spaces near the proposed doors to be paved for the protection of the goods from damage by wet and dirt. Read memorandum from the Engineer, estimating the cost of—Eight new doors at Rs. 272-0-0 each Rs. 2,176, Four gullies paved at Rs. each 218-8-0 Rs. 1,074 Total Rs. 3,250.

Resolution.—The proposals are approved and the estimate amounting to Rs. 3,250 of the cost of the additional doors and paving is sanctioned to the debit of the grant for Continent works, Item No. 37, of the Budget.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th February 1898, requesting sanction to the entertainment of a temporary establishment of 6 clerks on Rs. 30 each per mensem, 2 peons for night duty at Rs. 11 each per mensem, and 4 peons for day duty at Rs. 10 each per mensem for working B shed and the upper floor E shed, which are also occupied as warehouses in order to provide for the overflow of goods tendered for storage in the duty-paid unclaimed warehouse, the railway shed being almost full.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th August 1897, forwarding plan showing Road I on Apollo Reclamation, and requesting approval to the construction of the road. Submitted memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 7th October 1897, approving the construction of the road, subject to the following conditions:—That the storm-water drain proposed by the Trustees be extended up to the Colaba Causeway and water-entrances 3-0 by 1-8 provided at the junctions of all the streets and along the new street at distances not exceeding 200 feet, which is necessary to prevent the flooding of the street. That a sewer 2-0 constructed at the Tustees expense when required by the Commissioner. That the footpaths be paved with blue stone slabs when required by the Commissioner and to his satisfaction. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 13th October 1897, reporting the cost of extending the storm-water drain in Road I and providing two side-entrances and a manhole would be Rs. 811, that it does not appear to him that this drain is necessary for the drainage of this road itself as it has a fall of 1 in 150 from the Colaba Causeway to the first water, entrances, a distance of about 190 feet, that the side-entrances would be useful for the drainage of the Colaba Causeway, which for considerable length has no storm-water drain; and that none of the other cross roads which have been approved and in some cases taken over by the Municipality have storm-water drains carried right up to the Causeway. Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 4th November 1897 saying that the extension of the storm-water drain as proposed by the Municipal Executive Engineer seems desirable and necessary as a means of providing for the disposal of the stormwater from the first Colaba Causeway Road, but it does not seem in any way equitable that the Trustees should pay for it, and that the drain they have provided will effectually dispose of all storm-water properly belonging to the Trustees' road. Submitted memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th November 1897, forwarding one from the Executive Engineer, dated 25th November 1897, accepting the Trustees' view that the extension of the drain is to dispose of the storm-water of the Colaba Causeway Road, and saying that formerly this water found its way to the lowlying ground situate to the east of the Colaba Causeway which has not been filled up and raised by the Port Trustees, and new roads constructed thereon by that body, and it is therefore natural that the Municipality should expect them to provide other means for the disposal of the water. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 14th January 1898, suggesting that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to take over the road as it is, on condition that the Trustees undertake to extend the storm-water drain if found absolutely necessary after the experience grained during the next monsoon. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 17th January 1898, proposing for acceptance the Engineer's suggestion. Read memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 29352, dated 12th February 1898, accepting the stipulation that the Trustees shall extend the storm-water drain in Road I on Apollo Reclamation if after the experience gained during the next monsoon such a drain is found to be absolutely necessary.

Resolution.—Approved. The road should now be made over to the Municipal Commissioner for maintenance.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th February 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of plot No. 4, measuring 444 4-9 square yards, situate at the Apollo Reclamation, for the purpose of erecting a building of four floors at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000, which is equivalent to Rs. 112 per square yard, of space to be occupied as housing the rates of rent are those sanctioned by the Trustees, viz.:—Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 11-2 next 10 for 2 years, and Rs. for remaining 30 years;—and recommending that the offer may be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, subject as in other cases to the design of the building being in keeping with the others in the same Terrace.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 15th February 1898, addressed to the Traffic Manager, saying that they have been instructed to give up plots 4 and 13, of which they have the refusal, and in their stead to lease plots 5 and 14 on the other side of the Apollo Reclamation Road. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th February 1898, recommending that the application for the exchange of plots may by granted.

Resolution.—Messrs Gostling and Morris' clients should be requested to furnish an application in the usual form; meanwhile their name should be registered as applicants for the plots.

The Chairman at the conclusion of the meeting alluded to the fact that this was the last occasion on which the Trustees would have the pleasure of seeing Admiral Sir John Hext at their meeting, although he would have another opportunity of referring to Sir John Hext's services when the Trustees had official intimation of his resignation; that he has served as a Trustee for 15 out of the 25 years that the Board has been in existence, and has at all times, as the records bear witness, shown the keenest interest in the affairs and business of the Trust; and the Chairman added: "I [personally wish to thank him cordially for much valuable assistance and cooperation in the last 51-2 years, and I feel sure the Trustees will join with me in very greatly regretting his departure and in wishing him a long enjoyment of his retirement and of the honours he has so deservedly gained for his distinguished services." These remarks had the hearty concurrence of the Trustees.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

	For week ending 18th Feb. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 18th Feb. 1898.	For week ending 19th Feb. 1897.	Total from 1st April 1896 to 19th Feb. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	782	20	829
,, piloted out of harbour	22	767	13	836
,, transported	8	459	9	522
,, attended to	1	105	1	72
,, warped	...	48	3	51

FORTHCOMING EXECUTION AT THE CO

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of the Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

The plants are on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE MILL AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Lakhmidass Khimjee Mill, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

A large quantity of cotton in full pressed bales as well as loose, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF ARGAND LAMPS, WALL SHADES, SOFAS, AND MARBLE TABLES.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ambawaddy, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the mortgagee, Cullianjee Dossaee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodersas Soondersas :—

13 sofas.
1 Tucker's argand lamp of 9 lights.
6 " " " 3 "
1 " " " 8 "
5 " " " 2 "
1 " " " 4 "
1 " " " 9 "
17 wall-shades of 2 candle-power.
6 marble tables (1 big, round and 5 square.)
2 small marble tables.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COOMPTA STREET, ON THE MODY BAY ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Dossabhoy Ardeshir Dondee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of September, 1892, the following landed property, viz. :—

All the piece or parcel of leasehold land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, at Coompta Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 and seven-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by land in the occupation of Purbhoodas Lalookhoy and partly by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, on the south by Coompta Street, on the east by the vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on the west by the vacant land belonging to the said trustees, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8/85, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2/10 and street No. 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and china, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one first-rate piano by Soundy, one musical box, rich Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of the Officers' Mess, 22nd B. I., and other officers.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another genl man—

1 fine wheel dog-cart in good condition.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, one first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by Soundy, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one pneumatic tyred bicycle, ladies' side saddle, etc., the property of W. R. ROE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 16 Tent, near Esplanade Bandstand, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, one mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. THOMPSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 powerful bay waler gelding about 16 hands, 6 years goes in single and double harness and also in saddle.

1 C B chesnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Claremont, Malabar Hill a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of begonias, ferns, lilies, orchids, roses, &c., &c., the property of J. F. N. GRAHAM, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TAPTI MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the proprietors of the above Mill, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, in No. 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground commonly known as Russell Baugh, situate at Surat, without the city wall in the Mowza Gomerwadi, Taluka Choraesi, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, bearing Survey No. 66, 70, 73 and 75, and admeasuring 59 acres and 20 goontas or thereabouts, (including that portion of the said piece of land which was sublet to Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, by an instrument in Gujrati writing, dated 29th March, 1884) and which said piece of land is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by Gohara Wadi, formerly the property of Mahomed Begum, daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Alli Ressaldar, and partly by the property of Mr. Motabhoy, on or towards the south by Bardoli Hutch Road, on or towards the east by a canal, on or towards the west by a large ditch without the city wall of Surat and beyond by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, together with all mill buildings and other the erections standing thereon and the Mill machinery now lying or fixed thereon, as also a small building for office purposes on the left side of the main entrance attached to the Company's Mill, and situated on the left side of the main building.

The machinery, &c., consist, among others, of two improved Lancashire boilers with two Fox and Hopkinson's patent corrugated flues, with all mountings and fittings complete made by Tinker, Shanton and Co. and one condenser with feed pump do. do. fed pump by Messrs. Pollock and Macnab, a pair of horizontal compound condensing steam engine of 350 H. P. with rope, gearing, &c., &c., by Benjamin Goodfellow, willow opener, long lap machines, carding engines, some by Howard and Bullough, some by Curtis and Sons, and some Platt Brothers, drawing frames, slubbing frames, intermediate frames, roving frames, roller ending machine, grinding machine, electric machine, tubes, self-acting twist and weft mules by Taylor and Long, reels, bundle presses, hydraulic baling press, leather, machinery, fletting machine, grinding rollers, yarn wrapping and testing machines, &c., &c.

The Mill consists of about 16,210 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Hinshaw, solicitors, or Messrs. Pestonji, Rustom, and Kolah, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India ;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES :

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB; OHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I "	0 15
Do. No. II "	0 14
Do. No. III "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE "	0 12
PEKOE DUST "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.

16, MARINE STREET, FORT,

1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE

TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for

FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

EXTRA allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made on Calcutta yesterday to the extent of 2 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The price of Consols advanced 3-16 per cent. in London, to 113 1-16. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., declined 1-16 per cent. to £63 5-8. ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116, Paris Exchange on London at 25-27 1-2 fcs., and French Rentes at 103 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 25 5-8d. per oz., while in New York the metal was 3-8 cent lower at 55 1-4 cents, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent less at 4·84 dollars.

For Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed the quotation was 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier ; for Linseed, 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales and the Imports 13,000 bales. spot Mid-Americans was 1-32d. lower at 3 7-16d. per lb., but East Indians were unchanged in price for all descriptions, with American Arrivals also unaltered. The Manchester market was quieter.

In New York 6 5-16 cents was still quoted for Ready Mid.-Uplands ; May and August Futures declined 4 points each, at 6·13 and 6.22 cents per lb., rerpectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales, the comparison now shown between the arrivals this season and those in 1897 and 1896 being as follows :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	35,000	14,000	14,000
Two days' do.	51,000	32,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept	7,324,000	5,920,000	4,457,000

Our local Cotton market has to-day been steady without any further change in prices. A moderate business is reported, the mills taking 2,400 bales and Exporters 1,400 bales ; total, 3,800 bales

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,745 bales.
Wheat	2,355 cwts.
Linseed	4,856 "
Rapeseed	1,979 "
Gingellyseed	14,035 "
Groundnuts	677 "
Castorseed	4,092 "
Rice	12,716 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm in tone this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper throughout the day was very limited, and rates hardened, 1s. 4 1-32d. before the close becoming available. Merchants' Bills were more plentiful, and were reported to some extent, both ready and forward. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1-70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 96 3-8 for Cash and 97 5-16 for the April Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Threes remain at 88.

Shares are less inactive. Lakhmidas Mill are Rs. 15 lower, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, Currimbhoy Rs. 7 1-2 and Queen Rs. 5 ; Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th February, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 15. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,12,681	5	6	1,38,57,711	0	3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,76,27,751	5	6	4,42,62,789	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,91,090	2	6	5,51,036	0	2
Sundries	19,72,005	1	2	20,13,012	7	3
	Rs. 9,15,53,467	11	8	8,88,45,588	9	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	31,74,300	0	0	27,73,191	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,22,340	0	0	73,22,340	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,06,32,581	6	0	2,11,98,135	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,34,45,095	4	1	2,37,53,548	11	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,37,35,571	0	5	1,36,79,135	7	0
Balances with other Banks	11,68,077	11	0	13,32,975	6	7
Bullion	2,371	3	0	2,793	3	0
Dead Stock	13,11,106	9	0	13,14,372	1	11
Pumps	9,623	4	6	9,721	15	0
Sundries	13,09,739	11	7	12,91,730	11	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	66,31,540	2	4	69,79,235	10	4
Do. at Branches	1,59,10,636	8	11	1,01,87,346	1	6
	Rs. 9,15,53,467	11	8	8,88,46,588	9	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 22nd February 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	65,703	Dec.
Do. at Branches	23,79,233	do.
Other Deposits	33,64,962	do.
Post Bills	60,036	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,01,103	Dec.
Loans	5,65,554	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,503	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,56,179	Decr.
Cash at Head Office	3,47,645	Inc.
Cash at Branches	57,23,290	Dec.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

The Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 5th March.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahalaxmi Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day—2nd-Lieut. H. H. Payne ; next for duty 2nd Lt. J. Fairclough.

Orderly Sergeant for to-day—Sergt. G. W. Traylen ; next for duty Sergt. H. O. Coates.

2. The Corps will parade to-day as follows :—6-30 a.m. 10 in. R. M. L. practice at a moving target, 5-30 p.m. Company drill. Dress— Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

3. Leave off absence has been granted to Gunner W. H. Rowbottom for 3 months from this date.

4. There will be a Band, at dinner on Saturday followed by a Smoking Concert, Members intending to bring guests should notify before Friday.

5. By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Rally Vol. Rifle Coups will play at Dinner on Saturday.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

1. Owing to the Rifle meeting at Coorla there will be no Commanding Officer's parade this week.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles.

3. It is notified that the entries for the "Tactical Rifle Meeting" will be received by the Honorary Secretary up till the 3rd instant.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company :—No. 4377 Vol. H. C. Courcey.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—The matches will be fired on the following dates :—

Class A and B—Matches I and II on 2nd instant, and Matches III, IV and V on 3rd, 4th and 5th instant.

Class C—Match VI daily.

The other matches will be fired when the Range is available during the meeting.

The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6, 6-35, 6-45, 6-55, 7-15, and 7-30 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·915
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·4
Minimum, do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	71·8
General Direction of wind	...W., SSW, SE, W, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 135

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARCOURT-MERRITT—February 25, at Agra, the wife of Albert Harcourt-Merritt, of a son.

SMITH—February 18, at Moneyhyr, the wife of Neale Smith, of Nyagong Factory, of a daughter.

YOULES—February 19, at Srinagar, the wife of Conductor A Youles, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.

THE Draft Report to Government by the late Mr. Rand on the measures taken by him to suppress, and prevent the spread of, plague in Poona has been published in a supplement to "The Account of Plague Administration in the Presidency," which we received a few days since. The Draft has been published just as it was prepared by Mr. Rand, and it may be regarded as a posthumous vindication of the plague operations devised by him and carried out with unremitting energy between the 19th February to the day when he perished by the hand of a midnight assassin. Mr. R. A. Lamb, Collector of Poona, his successor in the chairmanship of the Poona Plague Committee, in forwarding the Report to Government, attributes the success obtained to Mr. Rand's organising and directing power. "The operations were on a large scale, employing many men of various services, and could not have been carried out but by a man of great administrative ability, unfailing tact, clear head, and tireless devotion to duty." The plague was quite unknown in Poona and its vicinity until carried by infection from Bombay in the closing months of 1896. On the 2nd October in that year two passengers from Bombay were found at the railway station suffering from plague. No measures were taken to guard against the importation of cases from Bombay until September 30, when a medical man was appointed to watch passengers from Bombay on their arrival at the railway station. Mr. Rand was doubtless but too well justified in regarding as the primary cause of the plague epidemic in Poona, the introduction from Bombay of plague-infected passengers and property. The insanitary condition prevailing in the city gave the disease a suitable home, and the omission to take timely precautions to stay its progress allowed it to get a firm hold on the city. The first indigenous cases reported occurred on the 30th December ; it spread rapidly in January. The Municipality, at a meeting on the 30th September, had a discussion on the question of plague, but no resolution was passed, and the matter did not come up again until the 13th January. The Municipal Executive took some action, drains and gullies were cleansed more regularly, and, as has just been mentioned, a medical man was employed to watch arrivals from Bombay. Sheds were erected near the Sassoon Hospital for the reception of suspected cases, but there was no power to compel anyone to go to them. The authorities made proposals for the application of the special powers given under an Act of 1873 for dealing with epidemics, and on the 29th January those measures were sanctioned for Poona by the Commissioner for the Central Division. It must be admitted that the Municipality was culpably remiss during the long interval between October and the end of January, during which the plague leisurely entered the city and made good its footing. But what is to be said of the omission of the Government to rouse the Municipality to a sense of its obligations? The Sanitary Commissioner had reported only two years before with special reference to the Poona Municipality that it was nothing short of criminal to confide the sanitation of an important city to Brahmins who viewed such matters not merely with indifference but with abhorrence. However that may be, the attempt of the Municipality even in January and February to deal with the outbreak of plague failed disastrously. The concealment of cases, the resistance to removal of the sick to hospitals and to the segregation of the inmates of infected houses were so pronounced that the anti-plague measures were abortive, for there was no suitable agency to enforce them. On February 17th, the Municipal Commissioners resolved to form themselves into committees to visit the different wards and induce the people to send plague cases to the hospital for treatment. But the resolution was a dead letter.

Mr. Rand was appointed Assistant Collector on the 10th February, and given charge of the plague operations in Poona city. He entered on his duties on the 19th. He found the mortality increasing at an alarming rate, and suggested to the Collector that collectors and political agents should be informed that plague was firmly established in Poona with a view to dissuading persons residing within their charges from visiting the city. On the same day he urged that additional arrangements should be made for the examination of passengers from Poona by rail to the unaffected areas. The Government took action in that direction on the 6th March. It must be acknowledged that Mr. Rand was the first to realise the necessity of prompt and comprehensive measures to deal with the epidemic. He prepared before the end of February a scheme for dealing with the outbreak in Poona. Dr. Beveridge, who was posted to Poona as his special assistant for plague purposes on the 24th of that month, had seen the advantage in Hongkong of employing military agency for house-to-house visitation, the removal of the sick to hospital, and the disinfection of infected houses. The next day his views were embodied in a report and submitted to Government with a draft set of rules, which Mr. Rand considered would be needed if the plague was to be dealt with effectively in Poona city. Mr. Lamb, too, shared the view that civil agency having failed, it had become necessary to employ the military : "The aid of the soldiers is needed because the men are available, they are disciplined, they can be relied on to be thorough and honest in their inspection, while no native agency is available or could be relied on if it were." The Government concurred, and on March 9th constituted a Committee, of which Mr. Rand was Chairman, to deal with the plague in the city and cantonments of Poona. The Report acknowledges that the measures contemplated, and carried out by the Committee, "were perhaps the most drastic that had ever been taken in British India to stamp out an epidemic," and explains the conditions that made them necessary. The plague spreading from Bombay from the previous September had established itself in Karachi, Bandora, and other places, as well as Poona, and every effort made to dislodge it had failed. On the other hand, Ahmedabad and Surat—up to that time, at all events—had been kept practically free from plague, though refugees from Bombay had flocked to those cities as they had flocked to Poona. Those cities escaped because segregation of the plague-stricken had been enforced since the beginning of October. Similar measures had suppressed the plague in Hongkong. "It was certain that if the plague was not to be allowed to run its course, but was to be stamped out in Poona, stringent measures would have to be taken."

The measures so far taken—and they could not be stigmatised as drastic—had proved utterly unavailing. The city was in a state of panic. Most of the leading men, including Municipal Commissioners and honorary Magistrates, had left, or were preparing to do so. The traders were closing their shops and retiring to Guzerat or Marwar. A section of the Brahmin community would not support any measure emanating from an official source ; they would work against any operations set on foot by Government to deal with the emergency. The labouring population was leaving the city, and those that remained could not be relied on to work at disinfecting and lime-washing in face of the risk involved. It was necessary to have a disciplined and reliable agency "to crush the epidemic with the least possible delay both to stay the mortality that was taking place in Poona and the spread of the disease to the other towns of the Deccan." Government after consultation with the military authorities decided that volunteers should be called for from the British and Native troops in Poona and Kirkee. The response placed at the orders of the Committee a military agency that was immediately employed to seek out concealed plague cases and unburied corpses, to remove the sick to hospitals and segregate the occupants of infected houses. At first, three British soldiers, accompanied, where practicable, by a Native gentleman, searched each house. Then two Europeans and one Native soldier were employed on that duty. Native gentlemen were invited to volunteer to accompany the soldiers. Fifty-one were enrolled, but not more than twenty presented themselves in one day. As the number of search parties rose to sixty, it was clear that the Native volunteers were not sufficiently numerous to go round. But the soldiers were under the immediate supervision of their officers, who were held responsible for their discipline and good behaviour ; besides this, medical men and lady doctors went with the search parties. Every complaint made to an officer was at once inquired into, and every misbehaviour entailed punishment. Three charges of theft were made, and they were found on inquiry to be baseless. No complaint of any offence against the modesty of women was made either to the officers in charge, to the lady doctors, or to the Plague Committee. Friendly feeling prevailed between the people and the soldiers ; the only exception was amongst some of the Brahmins who disliked the presence of the military. But they never carried their dislike to the point of resistance. It is claimed that the effect of the measures taken after the 13th March, when the Committee commenced active operations, was to reduce the mortality slightly before the end of March, rapidly during April, and with such effect in May, that by the 19th of that month the disease had ceased to be epidemic and was only sporadic. In view of the recrudescence of the plague in an aggravated form, a few months later, when the Plague Committee was still in existence, and had all its machinery in working order, it would be rash to assume that the decline of plague in April and May last year was wholly or even mainly due to the measures taken. But there can be no reasonable doubt that they served to reduce the mortality and to hasten the decline of the epidemic. That fact has come to be recognised in Poona, where measures no less drastic than those enforced by Mr. Rand have been carried out this year under Colonel Creagh with the passive acquiescence, and in many cases, the cordial approval of those who bitterly resented, and resisted as far as they dared, the steps taken by his predecessor in 1897. It has come to be realised that it is the plague that kills people, and not the measures taken by Government for its suppression.

WE yesterday gave the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Bombay Government concerning the liabilities of the State exchequer in regard to expenditure on plague operations, and this morning we reprint in another column the note prepared by Mr. Snow on the subject. It is understood the Note was adopted at a meeting held last evening of the Committee of the Corporation appointed a few days ago to consider the correspondence. In their letter of November 18th last, the Government of Bombay put the case for help from the State for the plague expenditure of local authorities very clearly and emphatically. But the claims of Bombay to special consideration were not dealt with, and therefore it may be hoped that the note drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner will on submission by the local Government to the Finance Department in Calcutta, lead to the treatment of Bombay on a different basis to that adopted in the case of Mofussil Municipalities. The city has suffered more severely and continuously than any other place, and the suppression of plague within its limits is a matter of the utmost importance to the whole country. The first objection to the proposed limitation of State aid to the three heads specified in the Government letter is that in the case of the most important of the three—"the cost of segregation and medical treatment of those affected or suspected to be affected with plague"—an accurate account of this class of expenditure is impossible, owing to its being so inextricably intermixed with other charges. Under the first heading of outlay liability for which is accepted by Government—"the cost of inspection and observation of travellers by sea and by land,"—the total cost up to the end of last year was a little over a lakh, while under Class three additional "emoluments of officers not exclusively employed by the Municipality" the amount is only ten thousand rupees. The aggregate liability of Government on the basis laid down in the letter of the Finance Department is less than two lakhs, or about 12 per cent. of the total cost. Figures that cannot be disputed are given by Mr. Snow to prove that unless the Municipality is relieved to a greater extent than this of the burdens imposed upon it by the plague, financial equilibrium will be practically impossible. The Municipal Commissioner shows that leaving aside the hopes that the limit of ten years fixed by the Government of India as the maximum period for repayment of loans on account of plague will be extended, and not taking into account the pressing need for more extensive drainage, sewerage and water works, "the Municipality, deprived as it is proposed to be of the income derivable from the last two per cent. of the General Tax, will at no distant date be unable to meet its liabilities with the powers of taxation to which it is at present limited." The deficit it seems will be over two lakhs of rupees per annum. The letter of the Government of India assumes that the only Municipalities that will clamour for help will be those which "are not making honest efforts to carry out their financial obligations," and the local Government is reminded that it "is invested with full powers of dealing with a Municipality which demurs to meeting expenditure which it is bound to incur, and to borrowing funds for the purpose where it has no funds ; and these powers should, when necessary, be used to their fullest extent." But when Mr. Snow's note comes before them the authorities at Calcutta will see that the case of Bombay stands on a very different footing. It is one in which unless the Municipal powers of taxation are increased, practical insolvency must result from adherence to the Government decision. Another result will be the abeyance for years to come of works so imperatively required in the interests of public health as the completion of the drainage of the city

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD SALISBURY CONFINED TO HIS ROOM.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Salisbury is confined to his room with an attack of influenza.

RAPID ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH NILE BRIGADE.

The British Brigade is advancing rapidly in light marching order, and yesterday was within twenty-four miles of Berber.

THE COMMONS VOTE THE ARMY INCREASE.

The House of Commons has passed the votes for the increase of men and pay in the army.

A motion brought forward by Mr. Labouchere to reduce the votes was rejected by a large majority.

THE FINAL TEST MATCH AT SYDNEY.

Australia is out for 239 in the first innings.

The Englishman have made 172 for nine wickets in their second innings.

ARREST OF KING GEORGE'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

A man named Karditza, who is in the employ of the Athens Municipality, has been arrested in connection with the attempt made on the life of King George.

He admits firing at his Majesty, and expresses regret at having failed to kill him.

DECORATION OF LORD FINCASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen, to-day, decorated Lord Fincastle with the Victoria Cross at Windsor Castle.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the final test match at Sydney the Englishmen were out in the first innings for 335.

Australia then went in and have made 184 for five wickets

RUSSIA AND THE KOREA.

Reuter wires from Yokohama that it is reported that Korea has leased to Russia Deer Island at the entrance of Fusan harbour.

THE UGANDA DESPATCHES.

The Uganda despatches show that Major Macdonald's instructions, which have hitherto been kept secret, were to establish relations with the tribes around the sources of the River Juba.

Commissioner Jackson first asked for the despatch of an Indian force to Uganda, suggesting that 300 men should be sent.

Major Macdonald subsequently urged a permanent Indian force should be sent of not less than 500 men, and spoke very highly of the gallantry of the Indians before Fort Zubwas.

THE SINNAR RIOT PROSECUTIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SINNAR, FEB. 28.

The proceedings against the forty persons accused of rioting at Sinnar were continued to-day. Eleven of the accused have engaged Mr. Pimple, pleader from Nassik, and nine have engaged a mukhtyar. The statements of the accused have been recorded, and they have denied any connection with the occurrences. All the forty accused have been charged under Section 147 of the Penal Code. The case stands adjourned for the evidence of the defence. To-morrow probably proceedings will be commenced under the Telegraph Act against four of the accused. Proceedings under Section 109 of the Civil Procedure Code against the four Gujaratis before Mr. Artal have been dropped.

TRIAL OF SIXTY MORE ACCUSED.

MARCH 1.

The case of the forty accused charged under Section 147 of the Penal Code is fixed for hearing the evidence of the defence on the 9th March.

The trial of sixty more persons accused under Sections 147, 336, 436, and 440 of the Penal Code has commenced to-day. The police inspector prosecuted. Mr. Pimple appeared for some, and a mukhtyar for some of the accused. Two witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and stated the different occurrences of the riots and identified some of the accused as being among the rioters.

The proceedings will be resumed to-morrow.

THE LATE MR. JOSHI.

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 28.

At a general meeting of the Rajaramian Club, held on the Kasbag tennis ground, it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the relatives of the late lamented Rao Bahadur Balvant E. Narayen Joshi Shrimant Appasahib. Rajopadhye presided.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

KARACHI, MAR. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Triste, arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on 28th ulto.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats 4 nil.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	03 5-8
Bar Silver	25 5-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

MARCH 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ciara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong restored.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica must be written in plain language or A. B. C. Code, and are subject to Government censure at Nicaragua.

Cable Aden Zanzibar interrupted.

Communication Bolamo Bossao resorted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE KHYBER SECTION OF ZAKKA KHELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

It is rumoured in Peshawar, says the Lahore paper, that in the event of the Zakka Khels of the Khyber refusing to submit after other sections have complied with the Government terms, Sir William Lockhart will be instructed to occupy the Lundi Kotal and Khyber Road till their complete submission is assured. Their Maliks are said to be actuated by fear that Government will deprive them of their position, so that if they received an assurance from the Political Officer on this point, it is believed they would be found willing to come in at once with the deserters from the Khyber Rifles and their clansmen of the Khyber.

CONCESSION TO THE MALIKDINS.

In consequence of a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty with the Malikdins and other sections, the question of granting leave or discharge to members of clans that have already submitted came again under consideration, and the Government have removed the prohibition against both cis-frontier and trans-frontier tribesmen, including the Malikdin Khel, but not the other Afridi tribesmen.

MOVEMENTS FROM ALI MASJID.

Ali Masjid, 28th.—General Symons reconnoitred to the top of the Aspaghar heights, to-day, and found all quiet.

No. 1, M. B., R. A., marched to Jamrud from this to-day, on relief by No. 2, Derajat M. Battery, from Jamrud.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Two companies of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles have been ordered from Manipur to Gilgit. They leave Manipur immediately, and will probably halt at Abbottabad, pending the opening of the passes.

On Sir Power Palmer's succeeding to the Punjab Command, Major-General Corrie-Bird will be confirmed in the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, General Jennings in that of Oudh District, and General Clifford in that of Rohilkhand. At the same time General Reid will succeed General Clifford as Colonel on Staff, Punjab Command, but will continue for the present in command of the Malakhand Force; Colonel Macgregor, 44-2nd Gurkhas, officiating on the Staff until General Reid reverts to it.

Under the scheme which has now been formally sanctioned for the reorganisation of the Ordnance Department, direct control of the Ordnance Factories will vest in the Director-General of Ordnance. The First Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, will be transferred to the Office of Director-General, with the title of Assistant Director-General, and the clerical establishments of the Offices of the Director-General and of the four Inspectors-General will be revised.

With a view to improving the sanitary administration of Cantonments, the Government of India have sanctioned the employment as an experiment of three specially qualified Sanitary Officers who will be appointed to stations of Lucknow, Rawalpindi, and Umballa, and whose sole duty it will be to investigate the causes of disease and give practical advice in sanitary matters. These appointments will take effect from 1st April next, and will be for three years in the first instance. One of them will be held in abeyance, however, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Davies, on special bacteriological investigations. Their pay will be that of Civil Surgeon in charge of Second Class station, plus the allowance of Rs. 100, rising by annual increments to Rs. 300, and deputation allowance of Rs. 5 daily when absent from Head-quarters station.

Veterinary-Colonel Queripel will probably be deputed to visit the Cyprus, within this year, to report upon donkey trade.

Five non-commissioned officers and men of the Second Battalion Royal Irish Regiment bitten by a mad dog left in the Peninsular for treatment in Paris.

It has been decided to locate the main post in the Tochi Valley at Miranshah. A post will also be maintained at Mahomed Shah.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Mr. LaTouche officiates as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces during the absence of Sir A. Macdonnell.

An official note says that Mr. Woodburn would have been appointed if he could have been spared at the present juncture by the Viceroy.

LEAVE AND EXTENSION.

Commander Creagh, Port Officer, Calcutta, takes six months' general leave from 1st April next prior to retirement.

The service of Mr. Roberts, Civil Chief Master Armourer, Madras Arsenal, is extended to the end of June next.

NEWS FROM QUETTA.

Quetta, 28th.—Lieutenant Knox reached Kalatuk with a detachment from Bolida on the 23rd February, all well. The main body rejoined him there next day, and the whole force marched towards Mand on the 25th.

COTTON CROP IN NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

The second forecast of the cotton crop in the Nizam's territory, to-day, issued by the Statistical Bureau, estimates the area under cotton at six per cent. more than last year; and the yield at 1,05,088 bales against 1,59,114 bales, the average of preceding seven years.

THE PUNJAB PLAGUE-STRICKEN VILLAGES.

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

As an experimental measure the plan of turning out inhabitants of infected portions only is being tried, all the houses in the village being nevertheless disinfected The inhabitants of villages in which this measure is being tried are said to be greatly relieved in mind.

The disease has now attacked two new villages in Jullundhur district, viz., Kuman and Jagatpur, and others are suspected.

The epidemic must be held to have established itself firmly in Nowashahar tahsil of Jullundhur district and surrounding country, and the time seems to have come to place the whole countryside under observation and restrictions.

PRECAUTIONS AT POONA.

POONA, MARCH 1.

There was no case or death from plague in Poona, to-day. Several officers from Poona have been deputed to Bombay and Surat for plague duty:—Captain Harvey, Lieutenant Lewis, Lieutenant Kennedy, and Captain Lock.

Measures for preventing the plague from re-entering Poona are in full operation. One hundred and eleven persons were detained and washed, and their clothes disinfected, and themselves placed in the detention camp, to-day. A large shed for the accommodation of arrivals is being built at the railway station, and all trains are watched.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via,	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	59
Teheran	1	1	51 p.m.	..	9
Suez	1	2	55 p.m.	..	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st March 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	40	..	3
" Karachi	..	8	..	1
" Madras	..	14	..	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE Board of Trade returns for January show that the year 1898 can scarcely be said to have begun well from a commercial standpoint. It is true that the imports have continued to increase, though the fact that the additional gain this year is only £140,823, as against an increase of upwards of £1,500,000 in January last year, following an increase of upwards of £1,730,000 in January, 1896, suggests that the expanding force of even the import trade is becoming spent. On the other hand, the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures again show a decrease amounting to £554,832, following a decrease in January last year of upwards of £1,380,000. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, however, show an increase of £527,676, whereas in January last year there was a decrease under this head of upwards of £628,000. It cannot, therefore, be said that the January figures this year really indicate any genuine revival in British trade and industry. On the contrary, they rather point to continued want of confidence. As regards the imports, the noteworthy fact is that while there has been an increase under every classification but three, articles of food and drink showing an increase of upwards of £2,000,000, foreign manufactured and miscellaneous articles an increase of nearly three-quarters of a million, raw materials for sundry industries (chiefly hides, manure, and timber) an increase of £337,058, oils an increase of £108,686, and metals (chiefly copper, iron ores, and partly prepared metals) an increase of £200,685, the aggregate of these increases, £3,467,288, is almost counterbalanced by a decrease of £3,264,315 in the value of the raw textile materials imported. The other two items showing decrease are chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning materials.

The principal decline in the export list is again in yarns and textile fabrics, the falling off under this head, £502,480, being, in fact, almost equivalent to the net decrease shown by the whole export trade in British and Irish produce and manufactures. The exports of cotton yarn show an increase in value and quantity due to increased shipments to the Indian markets generally and to Russia, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary. On the other hand, the shipments to China and Hong Kong have shown a noteworthy decrease, while those to Japan have about been maintained. Some slackening of the demand for Turkey has also been observable though, as compared with 1896, there is still evidence of the continuance of the enlarged demand for that market which was a conspicuous feature of last year's trade. The decline in the demand for Italy and France is still very noticeable, and the shipments to Holland also show a marked decrease. An increase in the yardage of cotton piece goods of all kinds exported is also shown, but it is accompanied by a decline in value. A comparatively small increase to Bombay appears, but the really active demand, so far as the Indian markets have been concerned, appears to have been for Bengal and Burmah, the yardage and value sent thither showing marked expansion. Shipments to China have been noticeably reduced, but there has been an expansion to Japan, though the figures still fall far short of the total to that market for January, 1896. Increased quantities have, however, been sent to Germany, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and its possessions, Austria-Hungary, Greece, the Philippine Islands, and British North America. Symptoms of improvement in the South American trade have also been presented, the shipments to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chili, and Peru all showing some recovery as against last year, though not, as a rule, yet comparing favourably with 1896. The business to Central America generally, to Mexico, and to the foreign West Indies has, on the other hand, been on a decidedly reduced scale. The shipments to Turkey, though not quite equal to last year's expansion, still, however, testify to the remarkable recovery in demand—compared with 1896—which set in last year. As in the case of yarns, so in that of piece goods, the falling off in the Italian demand has continued very noticeable. The shipments to Persia now show contraction after the recent spurt, and the Dutch East Indies have taken a diminished quantity. Diminished shipments of woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods also largely account for the decrease for the month shown under the general head of yarns and textile fabrics, the contraction to the United States being still very marked. The linen trade also shows contraction, but there has been an interesting increase in the exports of silk yarns and woven goods. It is not surprising to find a decrease in the exports of machinery and mill-work almost equalling that in the textile exports; but now that the engineers' dispute is over we may look forward to an increase under this head. Meanwhile there has been an increase in the exports of metals and metal manufactures other than machinery, and in the exports of coal.

The text of the treaty between Great Britain and the Emperor Menelik, negotiated by Mr. Rennell Rodd during his mission to Abyssinia last year, is published as a Foreign Office paper. The treaty, which was signed by the Ethiopian ruler on May 14, at Adis Abbaba, and ratified by Queen Victoria on July 28, is only a brief document, consisting of six articles. These provide that the caravan route between Zeyla and Harrar, by way of Gildessa, shall remain open, throughout its whole extent, to the commerce of both nations; that, in respect of import duties, Great Britain and her Colonies shall be accorded every advantage that may be given to the subjects of other nations; and that all material destined exclusively for the service of the Ethiopian State shall, on application from the Emperor, be allowed to pass through the port of Zeyla, into Ethiopia, free of duty; while the concluding Article contains the following pledge: "His Majesty the Emperor Menelik II., King of Kings of Ethiopia, engages himself towards the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to do all in his power to prevent the passage through his dominions of arms and ammunition to the Mahdists, whom he declares to be the enemies of his Empire."

In their report on the Indian and Ceylon tea share market, just issued, Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, say that a rather larger business has been doing, there having been more inquiry from investors with a disposition on the part of holders to realise at slightly lower quotations. The market for Indian teas has continued very steady considering the larke quantities brought forward. The heaviest sales ever recorded in one week took place towards the end of January, when 62,649 packages were brought forward; this naturally caused a strain upon the market, but as the auctions have since been moderate the market recovered from the slight depression, and has since remained very steady. The official telegram of the Indian Tea Association from Calcutta states that the total quantity of Indian tea shipped to the United Kingdom from the 1st April, *i.e.*, the commencement of the season, to the end of January, was 130,450,000lb., against 127,640,000lb. during the same period last season. With fairly moderate auctions the market for Ceylon teas continued steady, but at this week's unusually heavy sale prices gave way to a slight extent. The following interim dividends have been declared:—Bogawantala District Tea Co., 2 1-2 per cent. on ordinary; Chandpore, 2 1-2 per cent.

Sir Edwin Palmer, Financial Adviser to the Khedive, has submitted a proposal to the Council of Ministers to apply the interest on the stock held by the Caisse of the Public Debt on account of the Reserve and Conversion Economy Funds towards reducing the tax on lands taxed at over a third of their rented value. The Council approved the proposal, which has now been submitted to the Powers. The sum which is to be thus applied amounts to £E216,000 annually. The land-tax since 1891 has been reduced by over £E500,000, and the new proposal will effect a total reduction of close upon £E750,000. It is hoped that France will not oppose the scheme.

The American Consul at Liverpool, Mr. James Boyle, has sent a not unfavourable report to the United States Government with reference to the new or "cylindrical" method of packing raw cotton in bales for shipment. Rather more than a couple of months ago several hundred "round" bales of cotton were landed in Liverpool, and that altogether about 2,000 bales packed in the form indicated have been received there, and have since been distributed amongst sundry Lancashire spinning firms. An attempt was made a couple of years ago to introduce cylindrical bales into the Liverpool market, but the experiment was not encouraged by either spinners or brokers at that time. The method of packing has, however, it is stated, been much improved since, and hence, according to Mr. Boyle, there is a much greater probability of the new system making headway. He recently inspected a consignment, and found that the bales had arrived at the Liverpool warehouse in perfect condition, that no loose cotton from these bales had escaped into the hold of the ship, and that there was not a single case of a bale with "no marks" reported. Under the old loose method of baling the jute covering frequently becomes so torn that the marks indicating the place of origin, the quality, and the consignee become illegible, and as high a proportion as 5 per cent of the whole cargo in this condition has occasionally been reported. According to Liverpool rule, such bales are alloted on a "pro rata" system to the various consignments included in the ship's cargo. The loose cotton found in the hold is distributed on the same principle. As might be expected, cotton below sample thus not infrequently gets allotted to particular consignments. American manufacturers are said to have found the careless baling of cotton so objectionable that they have made various attempts to induce improvement in this respect, but, according to Mr. Boyle, their grievances are insignificant in comparison with those of British brokers and spinners. "The coarse jute covering," he remarks, "is nearly always torn, and in a large percentage of the bales one-third or one-half of the cotton is exposed, and many bales have the covering almost entirely off. Some of the bales are known as 'cauliflower heads,' because of their likeness to huge cauliflowers. There is an enormous loss both to the American shipper and to the British consignee through the present defective system of baling, as much of the cotton becomes loose and a great deal of the outside of the bales gets damaged. Cotton brokers, spinners, insurance men, and shipowners here (in Liverpool) all unite in declaring the urgent need of an improved system of baling. As to whether the cylindrical bale fully meets the requirements of the trade I am not prepared to say. Certain it is, however, that the cylindrically baled cotton consigned to Liverpool arrived in perfect condition, there not only being no loose cotton, but not a single case of 'no marks.'"

A meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held last week for the purpose of discussing the sugar bounties question, more particularly in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to make a very large grant-in-aid of the West Indies. A resolution was adopted, with one dissentient, which declared that foreign State bounties which "protect" foreign-grown and foreign-refined sugar in British markets, to the prejudice of British home and colonial industries, are a violation of the true principles of Free Trade, and that their abolition is called for in the true interests of British commerce.

An American estimate of the world's gold production puts last year's out-turn of the metal as the largest since 1871, amounting to the total of 12,172 ounces. On the account for 1896 there was a gain of 2,345,357oz., whereas the largest previous increase in any year of the period was in 1895, which showed a gain of only 996,781 oz. as against 1894. To the increase last year Australia contributed 538,608oz., the United States 406,935oz., Africa (including, of course, the Transvaal) 676,810oz., Russia 355,206oz., and other countries are credited with an aggregate increase of 367,798oz. The total value of the output last year is given as £51,706,188, showing an increase of £9,962,607 as against 1896 and an increase of £31,207,180 as against the value of the lowest recorded output for any year of the period of twenty-seven years, that for 1882, when the value was £20,499,008. In other words, the gold output has increased upwards of 150 per cent. during the last fifteen years. This is a large increase; but it must be remembered that it has been gradual, whereas at the time of the Californian and Australian gold discoveries at the beginning of the fifties the almost equivalent increase was sudden, and was maintained for a long succession of years, and meanwhile population and the annual consumption, or distruction, of gold and hoarding have enormously increased. From the estimate of the same authority it appears the total last year was 161,000 ounces. The decrease in the output of the white metal shown for 1896, after a period of continual increase, was thus followed by a further decrease last year. Nevertheless, the gold price, owing to the further progress of demonetisation through the closing of the Japan Mints, has fallen again very considerably, this fall being in itself a proof of the further increase in the value of gold, notwithstanding the great increase in the output of the yellow metal. Thus, while the output of gold has increased, as already stated, upwards of 150 per cent since 1882, the output of silver last year showed an increase of only 95 per cent as against that year. The average gold price of silver last year, however, was only 27 9-16d. per oz., as compared with 51 5-8d. in 1882. The decrease in the yield of silver last year is again credited to Mexico, Australia, and other countries, excepting the United States, which show a slight increase. The United States contribute only 37 per cent to the total silver production of the world and about 25 per cent to the total gold production of the world; and that while the value of the world's output of gold is estimated for last year at £51,706,184, that of the silver output, estimated at the average price, was only £18,498,844.

Indications at present point to the prospect of further large gains in gross earnings by the railway companies during the current half-year. Taking the aggregate receipts for the half-year to date, they have nearly all done much better than in the corresponding period last year. The Midland, however, presents a prominent exception, showing a reduction in its earnings for the past six weeks of £4,509, as compared with a gain a year ago of £12,259. The North-Western for the five weeks has secured additional receipts of £33,258 as against £4,000 last year over 1896. The Great Western, a year ago, increased its earnings over 1896 by £16,780, and the improvement is now £33,300, while the North-Eastern for the five weeks has a gain of £25,968 as against £11,465 a year ago. The same progression is shown by the passenger lines, the Brighton having an increase for the past six weeks of £20,639, as against a diminution of £3,291 a year ago, while the South-Eastern has now a gain of £14,019 as compared with an increase of £4,727 last year.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. E. ANGLO succeeds to the command of the 12th B. I., *vice* Birch, retired.

LIEUTENANT A. C. CHURCH, Connaught Rangers, is selected for appointment to the Army Pay Department.

CAPTAIN M. LYNCH, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, has been selected for appointment as company commander in the West African Frontier Contingent.

SOME interesting experiments recently made under the auspices of the German War Department have proved conclusively that nothing repairs exhausted energy and braces the muscles to continued effort so well as sugar. It was found that the subjects of the experiments, who were kept in ignorance of the fact that they were being experimented on, were capable of much longer and harder labour on the days when the sugar was administered.

A DISASTROUS railway accident occurred on the morning of February 4 on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway at Barassie, Ayrshire. A mail train from Kilmarnock to Ayr dashed at a high rate of speed into a fast goods train from Ayr to Glasgow. There is a junction at Barassie, with the usual signal boxes; and it is stated that the signals were against the goods train, as the express was due. The goods train was crossing the line at the junction when the express ran into it. The driver of the mail train, when he saw the collision to be unavoidable, shut off steam, applied the brakes, and jumped off the engine. The driver and fireman of the goods train were both killed on the spot, and the fireman of the mail train received such injuries that he died afterwards in the Kilmarnock Infirmary. Three passengers were instantanously killed, and a fourth died very shortly after being extricated from the wreck. The following is an official list of killed and wounded:—Killed: Alexander Mitchell, foreman joiner, Kilmarnock unmarried; John Tennant, foreman joiner, Kilmaurs, married, family of ten; James Fraser, apprentice joiner, Kilmarnock, unmarried; William Irvine, pit sinker Kilmarnock, married, large family; Thomas Campbell, driver, Caledonia-road, Glasgow, family of four; James Richards, fireman, Glasgow; James Scott, fireman, Glasgow. Injured: Hugh Aitken, Hurlford, scalp wound and shock; Robert Pain, Hugh Stewart, John McCaskie, and James Lawson, all of Kilmarnock, were taken to Kilmarnock Infirmary, suffering from shock, and then sent home.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain C. L. W. Field, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 46 officers, 13 ladies, and 4 children, 1,110 non-commissioned officers and men, 54 women, and 100 children. From the Punjab Command she carries 3 officers, 309 men, 6 women, and 6 children, 186 men, and 6 women (invalids). From Bengal Command—2 officers, 92 men, 8 women, 18 children, and 3 invalids. From Madras Command,—1 officer, 235 men, 5 women, and 16 children, 102 men, 1 woman, and 2 children (invalids). From Bombay Command and various Corps—380 officers, 13 ladies, and 4 children, 12 men, 2 women, and 1 child, 7 men, and 1 woman (invalids). The first train from Deolali with 4 officers and 120 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m., yesterday. The second and the third trains with the remainder of the details, approximately 6 officers and 840 men, will arrive at 5-25 and 6-30 a.m., to-day. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. Subjoined is the list of officers:—

Col and Mrs A P Wodehouse, K I Fus
Surg-Lieut-Col H Charlesworth, A M S
Lieut-Col Deering, Cheshire Regt
Maj and Mrs C W Carey and daughter, High L I
Surg-Maj and Mrs G T Goggin, A M S
Surg-Maj and Mrs S Townsend, A M S
Surgn-Maj C Birt, A M S
Maj and Mrs T E Rowan, R A
Maj N S Ogilvie, R A
Maj and Mrs J Flint, 4th Dra Guards
Surg-Capt A B Hinde, A M Staff
Capt and Rdg Mr R Gifford, 5th Dra Guards
Capt R N Rodwell, R H A
Surg-Capt H E Bowse, A M Staff
Capt N H S Lowe, West Kent
Capt J E L Gibbs, Bedford Regt
Capt and Mrs S T Murray and child, Con Rangers
Capt F Vanderzee, R A
Capt G S Ozr, R A
Capt A O Jenny, Scottish Rifles
Capt E F Venables, West Kent
Capt E L Sullivan, I S Corps
Capt J T J Bosanquet, Border Regt
Capt F T Stewart, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs E T Woodley, York and Lane Regt
Lieut H R Goto, R A
Lieut F Fowke, Dorset Regt
Lieut Ingham, Dorset Regt
Lieut Rdg Mr and Mrs J Laing and sister-in-law, 16th Lancers
Lieut H W Berthou, I S Corps
Lieut P S Beves, I Fusiliers
Lieut H P Thurnall, York and Lanc Regt
Lieut and Mrs J R Gausson and 2 children, I S Corps
Lieut F Maurice, Derby Regt
Lieut R P T Hawkesley, R E
Lieut W H Bunbury, RE
Lieut M L Fears, Scottish Rifles
Lieut H F Wingate, R Scots
Lieut G Gunn, R Scots
Surg-Lieut Brown, I M Staff
Lieut Loder Symonds, South Stafford
Lieut H Reddie, RA
Lieut E H Chapman, York Regt
2nd Lieut G E Bayley, York and Lanc
2nd Lieut P A V Stewart, K O S Borderers
Carpenter W C Alexander, R N
Wife of Hon Lieut J Craig and daughter, Ord Dept

THE SURGEON-GENERAL AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the English doctors who came out in December, I wish to state, in order to correct a wrong impression which unfortunately seems to have got abroad, that all the doctors and all the nurses whom I have met have had every opportunity given them to be inoculated if they so wished. Of course, the matter is entirely voluntary. The one difficulty which we have felt, as strangers and at first ignorant of the result, is whether to be inoculated or not. Even after investigation it still remains a matter for individual opinion—some being satisfied with the statistics which have so far been published, others requiring confirmation of those records or further experience. The authorities, therefore, having given us every facility for being inoculated and shown us every consideration, we have only ourselves to please. Private opinion may be given for, or against, but at the present time official pressure or even advice can hardly be expected.—Yours, &c.,

T. FREDERICK PEARSE, F.R.C.S.,
Plague Special Medical Officer.

Great Western Hotel.

BOMBAY GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS.

GUNNY BAGS AND INFECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith we beg to send you copies of a letter and notification which we have received from the Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of India, in reply to the petition recently submitted by us on behalf of the Native Grain and Seed Merchants of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

SMETHAM, BLAND, AND NOBLE.

No. 204 R. T., Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Traffic.

To Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Calcutta, 26th February, 1898.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter, dated 21st February 1898, I am directed to inform you that the prohibition against the bringing of used gunny bags from the Bombay Presidency into other parts of India has been cancelled by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 330, dated 18th February 1898, which was published in the "Gazette of India" of the 19th idem. A copy of the notification is forwarded herewith for your information.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. BONHAM CARTER, Captain, RE.,
Officiating Under-Secretary.

Copy of Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 330, dated 18th February 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section 1 of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897 the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that, in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1033, dated 22nd March 1897, as amended by Notification No. 2121, dated the 15th September 1897, for the words "rags, waste paper, and used gunny bags" the words "rags and waste paper" shall be substituted.

GOA NEWS.

FROM the comparative statistics lately published by the Government in the *Boletim Official* it is apparent that contrary to accepted rules of population, Portuguese India is gradually becoming depopulated or at least the population has remained almost stationary for the last ten years. The present population, whether exclusive or inclusive of emigrants is not definitely known but roughly estimated—it amounts to 561,384 for an area of 3,805 square kilometers. The number of births for the year 1897 amount to 8,375, whereas the death-roll is as high as 12,203. The number of marriages has also remarkably fallen owing it appears to the bursting by Government action of almost all the mushroom marriage and dowry associations that infested the country for years past. From 4,578 marriages in 1,895 the number has fallen to 2,353.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway have slightly improved. The week ending 22nd January shows an increase of Rs. 47-13-9 per mile over the corresponding period of last year.—Some plague cases had occurred in the lazaretto at Reis Magos, and in consequence H. E. Colonel Machado has ordered the extension of the quarantine period from 24 to 48 hours. In the district of Sanguem a Rane and some others from Satary were captured by the Administrador and sent to Sanquelim on a charge of extorting monies on false pretences from the harmless population of Canacona and Astragar.—At Nitorim there fell copious rain on the 10th instant. Government have secured the services of Dr. Clandinco da Cunha from Damaun in order to inoculate willing people with Haffkine's plague preventive serum.—An order from the Secretariat calls forth from the various districts minute details as to the prices quality, quantity and samples of exportable salt existing in the various pans of Portuguese India with a view to export it to Macau and eastern ports.—A large quantity of rice has been imported into the country from the Southern Mahratta districts, and prices of paddy have consequently fallen considerably.—The Customs Revenue of Portuguese India during the month of December last was Rs. 50,324-8-44.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa paid a pastoral visit to the Church of Tivim, on the 14th instant, where his Grace was accompanied by Dr. de Oliveira, the New Bishop of Cochin.—The Government has ordered the construction in the School of Arts of a model ship to represent Vasco da Gama's flagship S. Gabriel. The work is undertaken by the carpenters of the gunboat Tejo. —Small-pox is raging in Bardez and Salsette.—Two cases of plague have taken place at Pomburpa, and the bodies of these unfortunate people were cremated on the hill of a village.—The "Crente," which is an organ of the Patriarch, protests against cremation of Catholics.—Government has brought from Kathiawar one horse and 11 mules for breeding purposes, and they have been placed at the disposal of the Administrador of Satary.—A bumper crop of mangoes is expected here this year.—Twenty nautch-girls have been engaged to go to Lisbon to be present at the Exhibition which is to be held there on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th centenary of the discovery of the route to India. They have been requisitioned by the Committee of the Exhibition and will be paid Rs. 25,000, besides free passage to destination and back.

THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

OBJECTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED PORT TRUST CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner has penned the following important note on the liability of Bodies other than the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to defray portion of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Plague:—

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1898.

The liabilities and responsibilities of Government in regard to the expenditure incurred on plague operations has been limited, in so far as the city of Bombay is concerned, by the orders of the Government of India, to the following classes of outlay:—

(I) The whole cost of inspection and observation of travellers by sea and by land.

(II) The whole cost of segregation and medical treatment of those affected or suspected to be affected by the plague.

(III) The emoluments of officers who have not been exclusively employed within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipality, but have been engaged in advising on the measures to be adopted or in general superintendence, and the emoluments of officers who, although they devoted their attention for lengthened periods to particular towns, were not relieved of their ordinary duties.

2. The figures in this note, based on the orders of Government, embrace the expenditure as booked up to the close of December 1897, against final heads of account.

3 Under Class (I), Inspection and observation of travellers by sea and land, the following is the expenditure:—

Sea Inspection	Rs. 41,080 11 4
Rail do	" 43,853 12 3
Road do	" 13,159 3 9
Total	Rs. 98,073 13 4

4. It may be mentioned that the item of "Rail Inspection" does not include the expenditure incurred at Palghar and Kalyan stations during the months of November and December 1897, amounting to Rs. 9,494-15-11, for which Government have already admitted liability and which will be adjusted in due course with the Accountant-General, Bombay.

5. Further, in connection with "Rail Inspection" the services of Surgeon-Captain Jennings have been entertained from the middle of April 1897, as Superintendent of Rail Inspection, in addition to his duties as District Medical Officer of F & G wards of the City of Bombay. It may with reason be assumed that Surgeon-Captain Jennings devoted an equal share of his time to each of these duties and half his emoluments from the 15th April 1897 to the 31st December 1897 are accordingly reckoned as due from Government. The salary and allowances drawn by this officer from the Plague Committee during the above-mentioned period aggregated Rs. 8,066-2-10, of which a moiety, or Rs. 4,033-1-5, is recoverable from Government.

6. The total amount thus payable by Government for inspection and observation of travellers by sea and land aggregates Rs. 1,02,076-12-9 (Rs. 98,073-11-4 + Rs. 4,003-1-5).

ACCURATE CLASSIFICATION IMPOSSIBLE.

7. Under Class (II), "Segregation and medical treament of those affected or suspected to be affected by the plague," any attempt to arrive at absolutely accurate results would result in failure. Constant changes in the constitution of the staff as a whole; transfers from work the cost of which is now held to be debitable to Government to work for which the Bombay Municipality are now considered responsible; the use in Segregation Camps of disinfectants drawn from a general reserve; the transfer to Segregation Camps of furniture, coo

sources of income not yet touched and the expansion of existing sources, and for items of abnormal expenditure which unnecessarily swell the total of 1898-99 or the full weight of which will not be felt till after the year 1899-1900.

19. After giving details of what may, under favourable conditions, be expected to be the Income and Expenditure (excluding debt) for the three years following the year 1899-1900, the note proceeds.

20. Thus, taking the income of this Municipality at its highest level for the three years commencing with April 1900 and allowing nothing for unforeseen charges in the expenditure, the balance that may with reason be expected to be available to meet the interest and sinking fund charges is Rs. 23,55,000 (Rs. 70,62,000—Rs. 53,07,000).

21. The following figures will show that this balance will be inadequate to provide for the debt due on liabilities already incurred and on loans the necessity for which has already been recognized, and the raising of which has either been sanctioned, or is to be sanctioned by Government :—

Total debt charges per Budget Estimate for 1898-99, statement No. 10		Rs. 23,23,031
Deduct—		
Interest on temporary loans of Rs. 15,00,000 and Rs. 20,00,000 and on permanent loan of Rs. 20,00,000 for plague		1,49,949
		21,73,081
Add—		
Difference on account of interest on the 2nd instalment of Rs. 5½ lakhs of the 15½ lakhs loan		11,500
Full interest and sinking fund charges on the 25 lakhs loan for 40 years at 4 per cent	Rs. 1,27,000	
Less— Amount provided in Budget for 1898-99	24,000	1,03,000
Full interest and sinking fund charges on the loan of 19½ lakhs for 40 years at 4 per cent	98,000	
Less— Amount provided in the Budget for 1898-99	6,000	92,000
Total...		Rs. 23,79,581

22. Thus leaving aside all consideration of the re payment in ten years as stipulated by Government of loans raised in connection with the plague, putting aside also the pressing need for more extensive drainage sewerage and waterworks, this Municipality deprived, as it is proposed to be of the income derivable from the last two per cent. of the General Tax will at no distant date be

UNABLE TO MEET ITS LIABILITIES

with the powers of taxation to which it is at present limited. The deficit, it will be seen, amounts to Rs. 24,581 (Rs. 23,79,581—Rs. 23,55,000). If to this be added the yearly interest and sinking fund charges, amounting to Rs. 1,84,938 due on a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for plague purposes, repayable in ten years at 4 per cent. interest, the yearly deficit, which this Municipality is called upon to face amounts to Rs. 2,09,519.

23. The grave aspect which the financial position of this Municipality has assumed it will be, seen, is one which cannot be too seriously considered, more especially as for some years to come its borrowing powers will, at all events for a period, be non-existent and for a further period considerably weakened as to require the exercise of the greatest caution.

24. It is unfortunate that this crisis should have appeared at a time when the Municipality must be prepared to spend large sums of money on schemes connected with the reduction of the sub-soil water in the city—schemes which may be classed as imperative, if the health of the city is to be permanently improved. Portions of this important measure have already been arranged for at an estimated outlay of nearly 15 lakhs, but the effectual drainage alone of the city is estimated at from 50 lakhs to one crore of rupees according to the degree of efficiency aimed at. The unexecuted sewerage projects incumbent on this Municipality will thus be for years in abeyance if the charges now cast upon it are required to be defrayed from its general resources.

25. The Government of India in their letter No. 2630-A of the 14th June 1897, embodied in Bombay Government letter No. 3942 (Financial Department) of the 8th January 1897, state that "they are inclined to think that ten years should be regarded as the maximum term for repayment, in any case," of

A LOAN RAISED FOR PLAGUE PURPOSES.

The impossibility of this Municipality being in a position to comply with these conditions has already been demonstrated in para. 22 of this note, where a probable yearly deficit of about Rs. 2,10,000 had been worked out on the assumption that it defrays only 15 lakhs of the plague expenditure.

26. The necessity for the restriction to a short term of years of recurring charges consequent on loans raised for plague purposes cannot be called into question, and I am prepared to admit that ten years is a long enough period to allow for the repayment of such loans ; but if the borrowing powers of this Municipality are to be correspondingly represented by sources of revenue from which to meet the liabilities incurred, and if, further, borrowed monies are to be spent on more extensive drainage, sewerage, and water-works, the necessity for which is growing more apparent and has repeatedly been admitted, then it appears clear that the present financial position of this Municipality neither warrants its depletion of any portion of its available sources of income from taxation, nor the incubus of a heavier charge than is represented by the interest and sinking fund charges on a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees repayable in ten years at 4 per cent. interest.

27. This conclusion, it will be seen, finds support in the facts which I have found it necessary to bring to notice in this report, thus :—

	Rs.
The yearly deficit per para. 22 of this report is approximately	25,000
The yearly interest and sinking fund instalment on 15 lakhs for ten years at 4 per cent. is approximately	1,85,000
Total yearly deficit	2,10,000

The additional sum approximately realisable by raising the General Tax from 10 per cent. as fixed in para. 19 to the maximum limit, allowable, viz., 12 per cent, may be estimated at Rs. 4,80,000.

Even with the financial position so re-arranged, the utmost surplus that this Municipality may hope to realise is Rs. 2,70,000—a sum that is insufficiency of which it requires no detailed explanation to demonstrate.

28. To accentuate the serious position already set forth, I need only add that this sum of Rs. 2,70,000 in addition to providing the recurring charges on loans required for further works admittedly necessary, will have also to meet any drain upon it caused by unforeseen expenditure not included in the estimate of expenditure shown in para. 19 of this report. The position is therefore one in which the resources of this Municipality will require to be carefully husbanded and in which the extent to which it should be called upon to meet heavy charges will require minute consideration, if it is to successfully pass through the approaching financial crisis.

29. It has been assumed in this note that

AN EXPENDITURE OF 30 LAKHS OF RUPEES

will suffice to meet the total expenditure on plague operations up to the closing months of the current calendar year. This estimate may be taken to be as accurate a calculation as the uncertainty of the duration and virulence of the disease will permit. If therefore, as proposed in para. 22 of this report, this Municipality be called upon to contribute 15 lakhs out of the 30, it remains to be decided by whom the balance of 15 lakhs is to be defrayed.

30. The Government of India in their letter No. 5551-A. Finance and Commerce Department, of the 29th December 1897, lay down the principle on which plague expenditure is to be proportionately defrayed. According to these principles this Municipality will have to bear all the charges with the exception of a very minor portion to be borne by Government.

31. While admitting the applicability of these principles in most cases of epidemic diseases, I submit that there are reasons which call for a modification of these principles when viewed in connection with an epidemic which has such far-reaching and disastrous results as the plague.

32. In framing the law defining the duties of this Municipality in regard to the areas under its control, it must be admitted that it could not have been anticipated that these laws would be capable of so extensive an interpretation as to compel the expenditure of large sums of money collected primarily and solely for local objects both for the direct and indirect benefit of others, who will profit by that expenditure, without contributing to acquire such benefit in proportion to the magnitude of the interests involved.

33. Epidemics such as cholera and small-pox are short-lived, their effects are felt, if at all, in a very mild form, and then only locally. It is therefore but right that any expenditure incurred on their suppression should be met from local resources. In stating, however, that with regard to the suppression of plague the case is far otherwise, I am merely reiterating what is admitted by Government, by the Port Trust, and by commercial and manufacturing bodies. At a comparatively early stage in the disease the Bombay Government emphasized the seriousness of the present calamity by declaring that its suppression was an "imperial necessity." Up to the 23rd of December 1897 the expenditure incurred by the Municipality on combating the disease had already reached the high figure of Rs. 16,27,000. Out of this Government propose to contribute Rs. 1,98,000 in round numbers, or a little over 12 per cent. It is but natural to enquire if the aid to be rendered by an imperial to a local body in a matter of such grave moment can be represented by so small a percentage of contribution.

34. Bombay is the emporium of the trade of the Western Presidency, and the conservation of a flourishing trade in the most important shipping centre in India cannot be too highly rated. In spite of all efforts trade has been paralysed, but the disastrous effect have been mitigated to a considerable extent by the ungrudging willingness with which this Municipality has responded to the heavy calls made upon its resources.

35. These heavy sums, collected locally and for local benefit, have been partly diverted for the benefit of Government at large, for the upkeep of trade both internal and external, and for the benefit of the general taxpayer as distinct from the local taxpayer. I am cordially in agreement with the Governments of India, who, in para. 4 of their letter No. 5551A of the 29th December, state that the distribution of this expenditure should be arrived at "with due regard to the interests of the general taxpayer on one hand and of the Municipal taxpayer on the other," and I submit that so small a contribution as 12 per cent. of the total expenditure cannot be looked upon as an equable share of Government and the general taxpayer as contrasted with the 88 per cent. payable by the local taxpayer.

36. There is one body, mention of which has already been made, from whom a contribution seems to me in equity due, *viz.*,

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A glance at the accounts of this body will show how its very existence is bound up in the prosperity of the trade of Bombay. Its wharfage fees, its dock dues, its wharfage, shed, and godown rents, which from the bulk of its income, depend on trade. If this Municipality has conferred direct benefits on its citizens by the large sums expended on the plague, these efforts have directly benefited the Port Trust. The taxes which this body pays to this Municipality are in return for the ordinary services rendered to its estate; but when in addition to these ordinary services extraordinary efforts are put forth for its benefit, then a contribution in some way commensurate with the interests conserved may, I submit, be equitably demanded.

37. I know of no more equitable basis than that of Income on which a contribution should be calculated, for on the trade of Bombay depends the income of the Trust, and it is trade which the efforts of this Municipality has helped to foster through a most critical period.

The income of the Port Trust may be taken in round figures at Rs. 45,00,000, eliminating all special receipts. The maximum income of this Municipality (omitting a sum of Rs. 1,27,000, which appears both on the income and expenditure side) may be put as Rs. 75,00,000 : thus :—

Total income per para. 19 of this report	Rs. 76,62,000
Deduct— Book entry as above	„ 1,27,000
or say,	Rs. 75,35,000 Rs. 75,00,000

The respective interests of the Port Trusts and this Municipality might therefore be put at—

45 : 75
or 3 : 5

But taking into consideration the elasticity of the Municipal revenue, the contribution already made to it by the Port Trust, and its many sources as contrasted with the comparatively fixed revenue of the Port Trust it is, I think, necessary that this ratio be reduced to 2 : 5.

38. The extent to which Government ought to contribute cannot be gauged on a basis similar to that adopted for the Port Trust, as the benefits to Government have been more indirect, and the conservation of trade in the Port of Bombay alone is not the only effect of the efforts of this Municipality. If, as must be admitted, the prosperity of the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural classes finds its reflection in the revenues of Govern ment, it is not too much to expect that Government will contribute towards the efforts made to preserve such prosperity in a ratio having some just proportion to the contribution made by local bodies with more limited resources.

39. I do not think that I am gauging the accrued benefits at too high a rate or minimising the liabilities of the local taxpayers, when I propose that the ratio which the expenditure payable by Government, the Port Trust, and the Municipality should bear to each other is 3 : 2 : 5 respectively. Under this arrangement the Government share of the total expenditure will be 30 per cent. of the Port Trust 20 per cent., and of this Municipality 50 per cent.

40. Beside this suggestion being one which appears to me fair and reasonable, its adoption will enable this Municipality to pay back within a short period from its current revenues any loans that it may find necessary to raise for plague purposes, and place it once more on a permanently sound financial basis rendering it capable of carrying out the many works in connection with the more effectual drainage and sewerage of the city which are admittedly urgent, and restoring it to a position to respond with greater confidence to the proposed scheme for the improvement of the city without unduly crippling its resources or necessitating an increase in the taxation beyond the rates which have long been adhered to as the maximum leviable.

P. C. H. SNOW.
Municipal Commissioner.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Messrs. Robert Wood, manager, and Rustomji Nasarwanji Vacha, assistant manager, Colaba Land Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay for a thorough ventilating window.

Josef Herold, manufacturer, of 23 Zollhausgincis. Brunn, and Karl Herold, manufacturer of Konigsfeld, both of Austria, for improvements in circular looms.

Kuvarji Mancherji Mistri, contractor, residing at No. 12 Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for a double-acting gully trap, made of earthenware, or other material, applied to drainage works.

William Francis Sutcill, engineer, of 19 Rue Cambon, Paris, for improvements in ring spinning and doubling machines.

William Martin, retired indigo-planter, residing at Agra, N. W. P., for a combined plough suitable for ryots in India.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

William Burt Flockhart, engineer, of Sonajuli tea estate, Tezpur, Assam, for improvements in tea rolling machine tables, to be called Flockhart's solid reversible well casting and plates for tea leaf rolling machine lower tables. (Specification filed 15 February 1898.)

Charles Arthur Marchant, supervisor, P. W. D., Government workshops, Cuttack, for a circular cylinder pump and engine reciprocating through almost a complete circle to be called the "Diamond Jubilee engine and pump." (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

Thomas Cunnigham Porter, master of arts, of Eton College in the county of Bucks for improvements in means or apparatus for viewing stereoscopic and other pictures (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for applying aqueous vapour or moist air or gases to substances, especially applicable for softening, limping, or withering tea leaf, moistening or ordering tobacco leaf or for similar treatment of other analogous substances. (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

Thomas Holliday, manufacturing chemist and managing director, of Read Holliday & Sons, Ld., of Upper Head Row, Huddersfield, in the county of York, for improvements in or in connection with gas burners. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

Joseph Desmaroux, engineer, of 135, Rue d'Alesia, Paris, for an improved apparatus for sterilizing water. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

Gustav Levinstein, of the firm of L. L. Levinstein & Sons, tanners, of Rosenstrasse, Berlin, and 24 Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, for improvements in and relating to the tanning of hides and skins. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

Augustus Gross, engineer, of 156 Vickery's Chambers, 32 Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in or relating to automatic action pumps for inflating pneumatic tyres of cycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 10 February 1898.)

Milton Franklin Williams, machinist, of 721 Olive street, in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, U.S.A., for improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverizing machines. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

Alexander Ogden, contractor, of No. 12 Temple Court, King street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved pneumatic tyre for cycles and like vehicles. (Specification filed 10 February 1898.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1883 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances. (From 6 March 1898 to 6 March 1899.)

Ernest Huibard's invention for improvements in and relating to metalic packing. (From 6 March 1898 to 6 March 1899.)

Peter Ferguson's and William Young Fleming's invention for improvements in multiple-expansion steam engines. (From 27 June 1898 to 27 June 1899.)

James Watson's invention for improvements in baling presses. (From 2 March 1898 to 2 March 1899.)

Arthur Octavius Wright's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes. (From 7 March 1898 to 7 March 1898.

Aurthur Octavius Wright's invention for improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes, and in the machinery for manufacturing the same. (From 7 March 1898 to 7 March 1899.)

William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff's invention for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage. (From 29 March 1898 to 29 March 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing other so to do, has ceased :—

Hans Hirschfeld's invention for improved incandescent mediums for purposes of illumination. (Specification filed 14 November 1893.

* It is assumed that during 1898-99 only 15 lakhs will be required to be raised by loan permanently, the difference of 15 lakhs being met from rebates granted by Government and the Port Trust.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	6
	Fort, Northern	13	2	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	8	2	
	Chuckla	3	1	23
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	5	4	
C	Market	12	4	
	Dhobi Talao	15	7	
	Fanaswady	6	2	
	Bhuleshwar	4	1	53
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbharwada	5	4	
D	Khetwadi	10	3	
	Girgaum	0	5	
	Chowpaty	4	1	29
	Walkeshwar	5	1	
	Mahaluxmi	8	1	
E	Mazagon	0	3	
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Kamathipura	7	6	57
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	10	12	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	1	4	
	Sewree	0	0	13
	Sion	3	1	
G	Mahim	0	2	
	Worlee	11	1	6
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	58	1	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		9	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		4	
	Beni Israil		1	
	Arthur Road		14	111
	Cama		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Dariasthan		6	
	Modykhana		10	
	Khoja		1	
	Madanpura		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		6	
	Modh and Parwar		1	
	Narielwadi		8	
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		4	
	Maratha		18	
	Patharay Prabhu		2	
Total		197	172	299
Total plague deaths to date		22,121	19,585	
Same date last year		77	88	191
CHOLERA.				
Attack			0	
Deaths			2	

Owing to a number of the scavengers of the Health Department in the Malabar Hill district being sent into a Segregation camp, it is feared there will be some interruption of the conservancy work in this part of the city.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports stated that in the Colaba District two cases of plague were detected and removed to the Modikhana Hospital, as also an imported case from Tardeo, found lying on the roadside near Apollo Hotel. In the Fort District eighteen cases occurred as under : two in Borah Bazaar Street, two in Frere Road, two died in the Bazaar Gate Street, and one each at Nanabhoy Lane, Bazzar Gate Street, Maruti Street, Agiary Lane, Mint Road, British Hotel Lane, 21st Bombay Native Infantry Lines, Town Barrack's Servants' Quarters, Monordas Street, Servants' quarters, Esplanade Hotel, and Servants' quarters, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. One case from Nanabhoy Lane and one from Bazaar Gate Street were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, the rest being removed to the various hospitals. In the Mandvie ward eleven cases of plague and two of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals and three deaths recorded. In C ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed two cases and four deaths, Khara Talao section two cases and no deaths, and Bhuleshwar section three cases and two deaths. In the same ward (south) seven cases and one death were recorded in the Market section, eleven cases and two deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and four cases and one death in the Fanaswady section. One case of small-pox was also removed to a hospital. In D ward (west) six cases of plague were removed to hospitals and one death from plague was certified. Fourteen contacts were removed to the camp. In the same ward (east) Dr. Foy removed one suspicious case and one case of plague to a hospital. Dr. Mackenzie sent three suspicious cases to hospitals. Dr. Seervai removed two plague cases and certified one death from plague. Dr. Jather removed three cases and certified one death. Dr. Da Costa removed two cases of plague. Thirty contacts were despatched to the Segregation Camp. In E ward twenty-one cases and four deaths were recorded in the Byculla section ; six cases and one death in the Mazagon and Tarwady sections ; three cases and two deaths in the Nagpada section ; eight cases and six deaths in the Kamatipura section ; and seven cases and one death in the Tardeo section. In the Parel and Mahim wards seven cases of plague and four deaths were recorded. Eight contacts were despatched to the Wari Bunder Camp.

HEALTH CAMPS AT MATUNGA, DADUR, AND WORLI.

Under the orders of the Plague Committee, Captain Swaine has been superintending the work of erection of these camps at Matunga and Dadur, and three blocks to accommodate about three hundred persons are ready for occupation. Every care is taken to attend to the conveniences and religious and social customs of the people, and to assist Captain Swaine in this work an influential committee of Native gentlemen has been appointed. The committee consists of Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhukhandas, Sirdar Umar Jamal, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Rao Saheb Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Mr. Shuntaram Jagonnath, Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Jagmohandas Samaldas, with Messrs. Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi and Narayen T. Vaidya as Joint Secretaries.

INOCULATION WITH ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.

The total number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's protective serum by Dr. Ratanshah Temulji Nariman, at his father's residence, in Gunbow Street, from the 15th January to 28th February, was 1,209, among whom were 958 Parsees, 167 Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 53 Christians, and 9 Jews. Besides these, Dr. Ratanshah inoculated last week 66 persons in the Standard Mills, 14 persons in the David Mills, and 94 persons in the Swadeshi Mills at Coorla.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Monday, was :—Khojas 131, and other nationalities, 62. Total to date.—Khojas 6,219, and other nationalities 1,428. Grand total 7,647, Out of 6,219 Khojas, 1,654 have been re-inoculated.

DISINFECTING FUMES.

A correspondent writes :—In response to a request in the "Jam-e-Jamshed," of Mr. P. B. Dantra, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and other philanthropic gentlemen sent to Mr. Dantra some cart-loads of coal to distribute amongst the residents of third Marine Line and other localities for burning in front of their houses in evening time to dispel the poisonous air. One gentleman sent some money for fuel and olibanum (issues) to be distributed with the coal for burning. The effect of it is quite marvellous, so much so that since the 12th ultimo not a single pestilence case has occurred amongst the residents of 3rd and 4th Marine Line streets, where formerly cases were occurring. This fact coming to the knowledge of the residents of other distant localities, they also apply for it, and Mr. Dantra freely supplies them.

COMPLAINTS OF THEFTS AFTER PLAGUE INSPECTION.

Mahadeo Babaji, a Hindu, has reported to the police that while his belongings were being removed by the Plague Authorities, someone broke open his box and abstracted therefrom Rs. 30 in cash and a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 30.—Babaji Mahadeo, who resides in the same house, also has complained that his box was broken open by the Plague Authorities, and that some person walked off with ornaments, of the value of Rs. 28.—Bala Succaram has also alleged that his property, of the value of Rs. 8, was stolen by someone, after his box had been broken open by the plague officials.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 508, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,793, making a total of 2,301 persons. Departures by sea 866, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,035, making a total of 2,901 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 109 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,364 patients remaining in them under treatment.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 913 persons were detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 772 persons in the Modikhana Camp.

PLAGUE AT DAMAUN.

Our correspondent writes :—It was in the month of May last that a well-known British plague authority sounded a note of warning saying that the people should be prepared to receive a second dose of the epidemic in March 1898. In August, when plague disappeared from Damaun the people, considering themselves freed from danger, treated with ridicule the pessimistic warning, and as soon as the tone of society improved the warning was forgotten. It was, however, destined that the prophetic opinion should turn out true, for after the lapse of a few months of tranquility, plague broke out on the 4th of January last in an epidemic form at Dholar, a village about two miles from Upper Damaun, mostly inhabited by Mahomedans. His Excellency the Governor took immediate steps to provide for them the assistance of the Health Officer, but isolated the village in order to protect Upper Damaun and the villages in its vicinity. As a further step towards checking the progress of plague, his Excellency applied to Professor Haffkine for a supply of his prophylactic lymph, in which as a plague preventive the people here have a great faith, and the services of an eminent doctor to inoculate people have been procured. Eventually Dr Kalapesi came here with a sufficient quantity of lymph, and within 9 days inoculated 961 persons, the Mahomedans of Dholar, however, obstinately refusing to submit to inoculation notwithstanding the persuasion of his Excellency, the Health Officer, and Dr. Kalapesi. The result of the obstinacy of the ill-fated people has been that more than a fourth of the population has been swept away, a large number lying attacked, and no one knows how far the little village is doomed to be desolated. The plague wafted nearer Upper Damaun and made some victims, namely Mahomedans, at Damaun Sim, Bhit-vadi and Chitia-vad, whereupon the residents left the places and many took up lodgings in mandwas erected on the side of the sea, while some entered the observation sheds at Challa preparatory to proceed to British places, and others are undergoing ten days segregation at Dabhel for the purpose of being allowed to enter Lower Damaun. Dr. Proenca, the Health Officer, is entrusted with the special duty of attending to the plague-stricken people at Dholar, besides attending at Marwad, while Dr. John Moniz's services are engaged to attend plague cases at Damaun Sim, Bhit-vadi and Chitiavad, which too have recently been isolated. Since yesterday a panic has been prevailed among the Christian residents within the Fort of Upper Damaun in consequence of the appearance of dead rats in a house behind the Governor's palace, and people are leaving the Fort, to occupy premises in Lower Damaun, while the students and teaching staff of the local Seminary, which has been closed for vacation much earlier than every year to facilitate the departure, are anxiously awaiting the pass from the Chief Plague Authority, Damaun frontier, to cross the British cordon and to go to different directions and put a considerable distance between them and the place threatened to be visited by the plague. There are now nearly a hundred persons undergoing quarantine at Dabhel with a view to enter Lower Damaun. The arrangements, for which the Portuguese Government have spared no money, and management as far as it is as good as can be desired. There are different pucka sheds for Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans, the Parsees being located in their own shed at Ringanwada, strong enough to bear the inclemency even of the monsoons. These sheds are in charge and under the superintendence of Mr. Jose Maria, head of the Custom guards at Dabhel, an officer, as well-known for his hardworking and willing disposition that it is the rare luck of people in quarantine to have such a person to superintend their residences and to look after their requirements and comforts. The inmates of the quarantine sheds are allowed to obtain their own provisions, but whenever they require it the Custom Marshal has always at hand all useful articles purchased from his own pocket ready to be supplied to any person requiring the same, even if payment of the price of the articles is put off, sometimes indefinitely.

THE CONDITION OF GORAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the village of Gorai has been experiencing the horrors and the ravages of a severe epidemic of the plague, it is, I submit, high time that the question of improving the sanitation of that place should engage the early attention of the authorities concerned. Situated along a clean foreshore, and possessing, by reason of its natural position, the benefit and the advantage of a pure breeze, wafted from the Arabian Sea, hard by, the village was looked upon as a healthy spot, and people in search of health resorted to it. A healthy locality can, however, be converted into an insanitary one, and Gorai, once salubrious, bears to-day the reproach and danger of plague germs and plague infection. It is, therefore, important to enquire into the causes that have proved so destructive to life during the present crisis, and which proved, though in a less degree, destructive to man, when another evil, cholera, broke out there about the latter part of the past year. From the dire consequences of both these scourges Gorai has suffered severely, and yet the stricken village sees no diminution of her sorrows and losses. What with the resultant effects of famine and the havoc caused by epidemics, industries and trade have received a terrible shock, and now misery and ruin stare these unfortunate people in the face. Their lot is rendered the more unenviable, seeing that whilst they have been afflicted by disasters and bereavements, they have to find means to pay increased taxation consequent on the increase of the land rates. Something, therefore, ought to be done to improve the state of things. The construction or improvements of dwellings, the opening up of congested by-lanes, the disposal of sweepings, etc., are matters to which, I presume, due attention will be paid. I would, however, call the serious consideration of the powers that be to the water-supply of Gorai. So far as I am aware of there is not a single public tank or well whence potable water can be drawn for domestic consumption. The supply is obtained from private wells, and I, for one, doubt that the water got therefrom is as it should be.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 26. A WELL-WISHER.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

THE directors' report of the above company to the shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, is as follows :—Gentlemen,—In presenting their report and audited accounts for the nine months ending 31st December 1897, your directors are pleased to announce that the mill building is practically completed and ready for machinery. Unfortunately, owing to the engineers' strike at home, the engines and machinery which should have been delivered according to contract in August and September last, have not yet been received, but your directors trust that as the strike, after extending over six months, is now over, the delivery will not be much longer delayed. According to the latest reports from the makers the engines will be shipped in March, and the machinery from Platts has already begun to come forward in small lots. The boilers have been put into position, part of the shafting has also been delivered and erected, the sprinkler installation, heating service and hoists have arrived and are being erected, and the economiser and hydrant service have been shipped and will be erected as soon as they arrive. Your directors regret Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Noordin Ebrahim Noordin to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. John Marshall and the death of Mr. Cursondas Vulubdass, and you are now asked to confirm these appointments. Mr. H. A. H. Payne retires by rotation from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Your mill building and machinery has been insured against fire for Rs. 4,00,000. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL MAYNE'S detachment has arrived at Chili and blown up the fort there, as also that at Khoosk. The people have settled down and the country is quiet.

THE origin of the late disturbance in Mekran is, the Lahore paper hears, ascribed to a cause which has already been frequently brought to the notice of the authorities, without hitherto producing much effect. This is the impolitic proceeding of placing a Hindu in a position of authority in a Muhamedan State, where he is despised by the people and his presence is an insult to the ruler. It will be remembered that not very long ago there was some friction with the Jam of Lus Beyla on this subject, namely the position in his State of a Hindu, Ganpat Rai. Now it was this very man's brother who was in charge of Turbat Fort, and it is said to have been quarrels between him and Mehrab Khan that led to the revolt of the latter. Throughout this year, moreover, there have been rumours and symptoms of unrest in Baluchistan, culminating in the flight and pursuit of Jaffir Khan by Major Alban's party at the beginning of October. The discontent of Baluch Khan and Mehrab Khan, and the intention to attack Captain Burn's camp must have been common knowledge to every coolie in Mekran : once more we cannot congratulate the Political Department upon the extent or accuracy of its intelligence.

THE Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State for India the appointment of an Inspector of Ordnance and Machinery in the North-Western Frontier Defences. The officer to be appointed is to be a trained specialist qualified to instruct garrisons in the proper working of the highly complicated armament recently introduced at some of the stations.

TWENTY-SEVEN more officers and men of the Guides, 11th Bengal Lancers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, 20th Punjab Infantry and 35th Sikhs are awarded the Order of Merit for gallantry in the field.

THE North-Western Railway earnings for the week ended 12th February amounted to Rs. 7,29,035, being an increase of Rs. 1,42,055 over the corresponding week of last year. To date the total increase in the present financial year is over fifty lakhs.

THE strain on the Indian Medical Service caused during last year's frontier operations will, it is anticipated, result in a good many officers being compelled to proceed home on furlough. Steps are being taken to provide against such emergencies by the prompt despatch out to this country of such of the Surgeons on probation at Netley as have successfully completed their course of instruction.

THE Native Cavalry Polo Tournament has been won by the 8th Bengal Cavalry. The standard of play all through the tournament has been poor. The best game was that between the 4th Bengal Cavalry and the 8th Bengal Cavalry. It was very sporting on the part of regiments to have made any response, as owing to the emergencies of service, regimental teams broken up, regiments on the march and altogether little or no practice, the display was bound to have been a feeble and dispiriting one.

THE new moon on Tuesday evening, says the *C. and M. Gazette*, presented a peculiar phenomenon to people returning home to dine after the usual gathering at the Lahore Institute. The atmosphere seemed to be remarkably crisp and translucent, and the soft and silvery light of the crescent, with no rays to dazzle, made discernable, like a sombre globe, the remainder of the moon's surface. The sight was uncommon and, though such a phenomenon is no doubt well enough known to science, and a natural sequence of the air being rendered clear by the state of the weather, the subject is worth mentioning from the point of view of one, familiar with eclipses, comets and such like appearances, but who has never before experienced the sight of what looked like a ball of ebony in a cup of burnished silver suspended within a short reach of the horizon in the western sky.

MR. W. W. A. FITZGERALD'S work on British East Africa will be published in a few days by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The author, whom long experience in tropical India has rendered an expert in the agriculture of hot countries, travelled during over two years through the coast lands of British East Africa on a special mission from the Imperial British East Africa Company for purpose of exploring and reporting upon the agricultural and other capabilities of these still almost unknown countries. He was also employed by the Government of Zanzibar on a mission to examine into the agriculture of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and an elarged report of this mission is likewise embodied in the present volume. Mr. Fitzgerald deals fully with the agriculture, the different soils, and the commercial capabilities of the coast lands, Zanzibar and Pemba, the habits and manners of the almost unknown native tribes of the interior ; the Labor question ; and slavery in the British East Africa Protectorate. The work contains a full narrative and itinerary of the author's travels and experiences in the interior, is copiously illustrated from photographs, and is provided with twelve maps and sketch-maps embodying his geographical surveys and discoveries.

COLONEL MAYNE reports that he has blown up more forts in South Baluchistan. The reconstruction of places thus destroyed will not be permitted by the Khan of Kalat, and the turbulent chiefs will thus find their capacity for mischief limited, as they will have no strong holds on which to fall back. The recent military operations will undoubtedly tend to secure permanent peace in the country, though the arrest of Merhab Khan by the Persian authorities is still much to be desired, as he may return to Kej Valley when our troops are withdrawn.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who briefly outlined a new Municipal Bill for Calcutta at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council, hopes to be able to introduce the Bill some three weeks hence. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will not leave for Darjeeling until the Bill has been passed into the hands of a Select Committee.

No plague rules have so far been applied to Delhi. "No necessity has arisen hitherto for such action, nor has the question been even considered. There is absolutely no plague or suspicion of plague in Delhi, and the general health is exceptionally good."

AT the unveiling of Lord Roberts' statue to-day, Sir Patrick Playfair will present the report of the Executive Committee. The Viceroy will make a short speech on the occasion.

IT has, we understand, now been settled that Major Upcott will succeed to the command of the Simla Volunteer Corps.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's progress towards recovery is still most satisfactory ; nothing has occurred to check his approach to the convelescent stage.

AMONG the Legislative measures which the Government of India must pass before leaving Calcutta, is the Stamp Act. As there will be no meeting of the Legislative Council this week, there will be extreme pressure of business from March 11th to 28th, when the budget debate will take place.

SOME months ago, writes the *Pioneer*, we entered a plea for more generous treatment of the officers of the Hong Kong Battalions : but the War Office it appears decline to listen to any representations on

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE Famine Commission held its sitting again yesterday at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Sir James Lyall presiding. The following evidence was recorded :—

OPERATIONS IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

Mr. J. P. Orr, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, said :—I held charge of the Western Sub-division of the Poona District throughout the famine and, as my records are all in Poona, I feel that there are very few of the questions set by the Famine Commission that I can answer in detail with accuracy. The distress was due to the heaviness of the early rains and the failure of the late locally, and also to abnormally high prices, and the closure of the Bombay labour market on account of plague. The Western Sub-division of the Poona District comprises two tracts as distinct from one another in their conditions as two widely separated countries : (1) The Mawal or western side, and (2) The Deshi or plain side. There is no irrigation and practically no second crop. Condition of people—poor : most live from hand to mouth, hopelessly involved in debt ; the Kolis are being gradually civilized and reclaimed from lawlessness, but are still liable to outbreaks and are therefore a source of alarm to merchants and subordinate officials living in the vicinity of their hills. Local stocks of grain are negligible ; for half the crop goes to the non-resident mortgagee, and even the whole of an average crop is little more than sufficient for the maintenance of an average family ; the mortgagees serfs eke out their existence, Kolis by sale of birds nuts in Ambegaon Peths, and Kunbis by seeking labour in Bombay ; but, even so, they are dependent for their seed and for food during the rains on the loans of their mortgagees and are therefore sinking more and more inextricably into debt. The Mawal side was hitherto supposed to be immune from famine on account of the heaviness and steadiness of the rainfall. There was practically no famine there in 1876-77 ; but in the past famine this tract suffered more than any other part of the Poona District, the outturn of the crops averaging less than 4 annas in the rupee.

DIFFICULTIES OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The main difficulties to be encountered in directing famine relief in this tract are—(1) First and foremost the impossibility of maintaining relief works near the hills in the rains on account of the heavy rainfall. (2) The necessity of keeping agriculturists near their fields for the greater part of the year, but particularly in the rains (3) The difficulty of persuading the Kolis, even landless labourers, to leave their hills for work in the plains. (4) The necessity of getting the people to work somewhere to keep them from joining the numerous outlaws they harbour in dacoities. (5) The necessity of securing grain-merchants against dacoities in order to encourage them to store grain within easy reach of the hills. (6) The necessity of supplying the place of the grain and money lender in the end of the hot season and throughout the rains to find food, seed and cattle for the agriculturists ; for no money-lender would dream of making further advances to people whose credit is so far exhausted. (7) The difficulty of finding security for loans among such a debt-ridden people. (8) The difficulty of getting grain for sales conveyed to the hilly villages, especially in the rains, and (9) The absolute necessity of getting field banks repaired before the beginning of the rains.

POLICY IN REGARD TO RELIEF WORKS.

The enormous demand upon these sources of relief and upon village doles necessitates a modification of the ordinary policy of not encouraging people to come to relief works until all their home resources are exhausted. It is a better policy to preach 'Save what little you have at home against the rains when outer means of relief can't reach you, when you must either be near your crops or abandon them and home altogether ; till then come and earn your daily bread on works near enough to your homes to permit you to run home for a few days at a time to prepare your fields and to negotiate for tagai.' Relief works near the hills are absolutely necessary. Landless labourers when very soon driven by want to the works first opened twenty miles from their homes, and in accordance with promises made to many large assemblies of Kolis, the relief camps were gradually brought nearer to the hills as the attendance of Kolis at them increased, so that by the time the agriculturists, who had been able to hold out longer than mere labourers by means of the little crop they reaped, began to feel the pinch, there was a relief camp established within 15 miles of the most distant hills of the distressed tract, so that the experiment of forcing the people to attend more distant camps was never actually tried ; but no one acquainted with these hill people and their method of cultivation will deny that to try such a dangerous experiment would be to court disaster. As it was, there were several villages in which the people (they move in masses) preferred to let themselves run down to a condition in which gratuitous relief was absolutely necessary to save them from death rather than attend distant works when the camps on the Ambegaon road were closed on account of rain ; and this partly explains the enormous increase of the number of village doles in the rains. In my opinion, the timely opening of works near the hills, even if they are sparsely attended, is a safeguard against the overpopulation to which the hill people are prone when they have no ocular evidence of the actual existence of means of relief within easy reach of them.

TAGAI ADVANCES.

Enquiry into petitions for tagai for land improvement (chiefly repairing banks) cannot be commenced too early ; but the actual payment should be deferred until there is only just time to complete the work before the rains. The rule that was found to work most successfully was to estimate on the spot the number of days (n, say) in which the absolutely necessary work (disregarding all great scarcity and fancy work) can be done by the number of persons the applicant promises to employ, to calculate the cost (say, x rupees) of maintenance of those persons for n days and of the applicant's family during the rains (say, y rupees) and to order the payment of Rs. $(x + y)$ n by 7 (margin) days before the rains, telling the applicant to go to relief works meanwhile. Where the work to be done is rab-burning, which must be done in its proper season before the Elephantas set in, the order is for the payment of x rupees in the rab-burning season and y rupees when works are closed on account of the rains. The appointment of a special Tagai Mamlatdar was found most useful and absolutely necessary here in time of famine. The necessity of keeping rat cultivators near their homes, especially in the rab-burning season and just before the rains, when banks are being repaired, renders it desirable to have as many small works dotted about the country as can be efficiently supervised, especially where there are hindrances to the grant of tagai for repairing banks. The erection of forest-boundary-marks and the clearance of mud from a few banks were undertaken to supply this need. Clearance of overgrown prickly-pear and repairs to many hill passes, the impassability of which forms the only checks in what might otherwise be most useful trade routes, were contemplated, but could not be undertaken for want of a superintending staff. Tank work was very popular on account of the interest workers had in seeing the work well, and for similar reasons work on passes would be popular too ; and I think it would be good policy to devote more money to such works, economising supervision by the piecework system. It may be possible to find a Patel willing to accept a sum equivalent to the cost of, say a fortnight's work, as if it were tagai, on the condition that so much of it as is found at the fortnightly inspection to be covered by the amount of work done at piecework rates shall be refunded to him, fresh advance is made only if the work is done satisfactorily. This system would save much clerical labour in muster-rolls, vouchers, receipts, &c., and might be extended to such works as dams across rivers and banks to retain soil on slopes liable to erosion, where the work done is easily measured. I have nothing more to say with particular reference to the Mawal side ; and the Deshi side of my charge had no distinctive features as compared with the rest of the affected tract in the Deccan Desh, about which the Commission have many other witnesses. The only fault in the administration peculiar to the Deshi side that I noticed was uncertain cash doles and undue liberality in the grant of tagai for wells through the non-observance of the useful rule that such grants should be made in two instalments, the first only just sufficient to cover the cost of digging and blasting, and the second for building, when it has been ascertained by actual inspection that a sufficient supply of water has been reached.

TASK WORK.

Fining by gangs for short work and enforcement of residence both resulted in a marked diminution of the attendances ; the latter measure indeed resulted in a strike for a few days at Khadkala, but experience showed that both residence and individual task work could be enforced by firmness, without great difficulty, and both tend to keep off loafers not in real need of relief. At the same time no harm resulted at Kewade from not enforcing residence, because in such a poverty stricken neighbourhood the number of persons not in real need of relief was negligible and loafers were put down not merely by fine in proportion to their work, but after a few warnings by summary eviction from the works, a system which I consider infinitely preferable to uniting whole gangs down to a pice below the "minimum wage." The fact that the proportion of work actually done by gangs at Kewade to full task was always very high compared with that at other works may be ascribed in some measure to the "peg system", under which each man's task was pegged out in front of him on equal bases with pegs varying in height according to the worker's class to show what was required of him, the height of each peg being determined by trial with due caution at first ; but its chief virtue was that each worker knew what he had to work up to and saw the justice of fines when comparing his neighbour's pile with his own. Gangs of this system would be easy to make the family the unit for payment, and so effect an immense saving of clerical work. Each family would have its task pegged out in front of it, the breadth and height uniform, the length proportionate to the full task, depending on the class of the various members of the family. The peg being marked out in sixteenths, the number of sixteenths of full task done would be recorded each day and proportionate payment made accordingly to the head of the family whose name would alone appear in muster rolls and accounts. The wage should be calculated to the nearest pice ; pies are a nuisance.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

One suggestion I have to make about Circle Inspectors, and that is that they should be taught to estimate and report not merely the anna valuation of crops, but also their anna proportion and the anna proportion of the famine-fallow area to the area ordinarily under crop and to treat dry crops and irrigated crops separately. Generally speaking I have found the provisions of the Famine Code suitable and workable and I have not found reason to advocate any change in the broad lines of the famine relief system laid down in it. The changes I have proposed above relate to matters of detail in the administration of the system.

In answer to the President the witness stated that the people on the relief work remained in good health, and the cases of their getting reduced in condition were very few men and women engaged on the same class of work received the same rate of wages and he did not think that men should be paid a higher rate.

Questioned by Mr. Holderness witness stated that the loans advanced under the Lands Improvement Act were not necessarily used for improvements of a permanent character, but were also spent for more or less ordinary purposes. In ordinary years they borrowed money from private money lenders for such purposes. The money advanced on account of *rab burning* was repaid within one year, and the period of repayment of money given for land improvement was two years and sometimes four years were also allowed. It sometimes happened that Government advanced money on lands which had been already mortgaged, but in these cases the value of the interest of the mortgagee in the land was taken into consideration.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, acting collector of Poona, said :—I am not sure that the village committees (Section 50) were in all cases appointed. I am quite sure that in many cases they were of no use whatever. Village officers were not infrequently very slack in the preparation of the village registers, and in getting the bills sent in. About the end of October 1897, a modified system of peace-work was introduced on the Shetphal tank relief work, but task-work was still continued in the case of some of the workers. Mr. P. J. Corbett, Assistant Engineer in charge, will be best able to supply full details. The Commissioner was empowered to authorise weekly payments. Mr. Corbett will be able to state how far this permission was availed of. It was universally adopted, as far as I know.

SUCCESS OF MEASURES.

As regards the saving of life, the measures adopted have been successful. No death can be put down to starvation. I have not yet got the mortality figures worked out, but they are complicated by plague and cholera, but I hope to have ready for introduction to lay before the Commission in chart form though I propose to leave minor details to the Sanitary Department. One fact I have discovered that the total deaths of the district and the total numbers on works varied inversely ; the deaths went up at the times when the number on works went down. It was, of course, very difficult to manage relief of any kind in the remote ghaut villages ; grain was but scantily available on the spot and the large works could not be kept open after the heavy monsoon rains began. As to economy the matter is one for the Public Works Department officers to judge of as regards the works. In respect of gratuitous relief, I am sure that it was too freely distributed in places. I should add, too, that much money must have been wasted at the first opening of relief works, owing to the want of supervising establishment and tools, so that the workers were paid for very little work done.

TARDY PREPARATIONS.

It must be admitted, I think, that preparations were not made in Poona in time to meet the famine. It is difficult for me to discuss this thoroughly, as to do so would involve criticism of my predecessor in 1896. However, I think that the Collector should keep a sharper watch on the rainfall than is usually done ; that a date should be fixed, varying according to the seasons of each district, on which he should finally decide whether special preparations to meet scarcity are needed ; and if they are needed, that he should warn the Executive Engineer to be ready with establishment and tools to meet a rush of so many thousands on such and such a work on such and such a date. At the start, all relief works should be peace-work concerns, or at least works on which full tasks should be exacted under penalty of fine ; task-work being gradually made general as time went on. The severe pressure should take place at the end of the famine. Kitchens for dependants and children should be instituted from the start. As to gratuitous relief, I see nothing for it but to abandon the village committee supervision and to increase the Circle Inspectors (special.) The roll of deserving persons being called over by the Circle Inspector once a week any one not appearing and not present in the village should be struck off the list and not re-admitted before the Circle Inspector's next visit. Some rough percentage test might also be fixed and the Taluka Officers required to visit and check the list of any village where the percentage of recipients to normal population was high. I have mentioned these at the end of my general famine report. They are not many and are such as raise very large questions. One is the increase if possible of such works as the Nira Canal—i. e. irrigation works deriving their water-supply from the Ghats. A second is the reorganization of the village police and the fixing of cash remuneration for, and prevention of, body of badly off and scantily remunerated public servants from collapsing under stress of scarcity. A third deals with tagai ; under our system of land registration, one never knows at once what interest an applicant for a loan has in the land he cultivates. I have known cases where men have in perfect good faith, I believe, pledged the occupancy right, whereas they had long before been cozened out of it by a savkar. Under these circumstances, long and tedious enquiry is often necessary to ascertain if an applicant has any mortgageable rights to offer as security ; and that, too, at a time when prompt disposal of applications is above all things necessary. But this opens up the long-debated and much vexed question as to whether our record should be a record of rights or a record of liability for land revenue.

In answer to Sir James Lyall Mr. Bonus said that the system of Mr. Garner's peace work was the best at the beginning and end of a famine. Hits were provided for large works. He was of opinion that distressed people of the Tund districts would be prepared to go farther east on relief works.

In answer to Mr. Holderness Mr. Bonus said that the works started by the Public Works Department were within thirty miles from villages and in some districts the distance was less. He had found that a large number of people had come to the relief works who were not actually in want of relief. The decrease in the number of workers on relief works was due to the introduction of Kitchens for which no great pressure was put. Large sums were advanced under the Land Improvement scheme.

In answer to Mr. Meredith Mr. Bonus said that he was certain that preparations to meet the famine were not made in Poona in time. He was of opinion that if Rabi harvest was not sown by the end of October it would be said with certainty that there would be no harvest for the season. In regard to agricultural loans they were made to those only who could furnish security.

In answer to Mr. Richardson Mr. Bonus said that the mortality in the District was very high in July. The largest number on one work was twenty thousand.

OPERATIONS IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, Collector of Darwar, said. The Famine operations in Dharwar were from first to last, with the exception of test-works, carried out on the "Intermediate System," with the sanction of Government. The success of this system was complete in respect of the relief of distress. No case of starvation occurred in the district and no deterioration in physical condition was noticed by any officer employed. As regards economy the system proved to be greatly superior to operations under the Famine Code. The works so conducted were carried out at less than the cost under normal estimates. The test-works, on the other hand, turned out work at a considerable advance on normal rates, though there were no poor-houses, hospitals, kitchens, or hutting arrangements to swell the cost. The experience gained in Dharwar goes to prove that, at any rate where Famine is not extremely severe, the Intermediate System is the most appropriate on all accounts. Apparently its adoption in other districts not very severely affected would have been advantageous. It is by no means certain that even in the presence of the severest Famine this system would not have worked well ; but the experience of Dharwar cannot be taken to prove this. The area affected was absolutely unproductive during the Famine year, but is was limited in extent and thus had certain points of advantage over areas less favourably situated. The affected tracts in Dharwar were saved by (1) the free use of Tagai, (Three lakhs were issued in a population of 320,000, (ii) the prompt commencement of labour-employing works. (This was done by the District Local Board. The District Local Board kept the whole distressed population employed till the end of May). (iii) The adoption of the Intermediate System which absorbs all in need of assistance before physical disorganization has set in. The only other important experience which calls for mention is that the carriage of fodder by rail at cheap rates should be prescribed before the cattle have lost condition from scarcity. Ordinarily kurol is not transportable by rail owing to the high rate of carriage. Yet the cattle require protection as much as fine agriculturist himself, on economical grounds ; and pressed grass is an unacceptable and imperfect makeshift for jowari stalks. The facilitation of fodder transport as soon as prices run high seems to demand greater attention than it has hitherto received.

In answer to Sir James Lyall Mr. Cappel said that he found the "Intermediate system" work very well and he had no occasion to fine the men. The highest wages to men was two annas and nine pies and the lowest two auns. He had throughout found men work willingly and not to shirk the work.

In answer to Mr. Holderness Mr. Cappel said : We had about equal number of men and women in relief works. The population of the distressed area was about 160,000.

THE DISTRESS IN SATARA.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., said : The whole of the Satara District, of which the area is 4,824 square miles and the population 1,225,190, was affected in a greater or less degree. The distress in the Satara District was due principally to the local failure of the rains and of the harvest ; but the other causes mentioned in the question, namely, abnormally high prices, undoubtedly operated also to a considerable extent in causing distress. Mr. Winchester, the Collector, in his Famine Report gives 6 to 7 annas as the average yield and 9 to 10 annas as the average failure, taking 10 annas as a fair average crop. I should myself be inclined to estimate the yield lower and the failure higher, but perhaps this is owing to the fact that during the famine time I had chiefly to do with the ghat villages in the west, where practically no rabi crop is grown and where the kharif crop, owing to excessive early and deficient late rain, failed almost entirely. I should say that the great majority of the population in the eastern and central sections of the district have ample reserves in the shape of either money or food to enable them to tide over at least one and, in many cases, two consecutive seasons of failure of harvest. The hill people in the west have not such reserves. Taking the district as a whole, the distress was not so severe in the late famine as in that of 1877. The two periods are difficult to compare, however, for whereas in the famine of 1877 the area most affected was the eastern portion of the district where the amount of distress was easily gauged. In the recent famine the distress was chiefly in the western hills, a tract, it may be noted, formerly considered to be not liable to famine, a tract extremely difficult of access and in the neighbourhood of which it is by no means easy either to establish suitable relief works, or, when they are established to persuade the affected population to attend them. Thirty-four thousand was approximately the limit number of persons on relief in this district in the worst month of the famine, i.e., in March 1897. The population of the affected areas being 1,225,190 (according to the last census), we see that only 2·9 per cent. of the population of the affected area were on relief at the worst time. The normal mortality in the district, taking the average of ten years, 1886 to 1895, is 35,314 or 30·87 per mille. The mortality for the year 1896 was 45,125 or 39·45 per mille and for the year 1897, 41,471 or 33·84 per mille. Comparing these figures with those for the famine year, November 1896 to October 1897, we find a considerable rise, the mortality for the latter period being 61,894 or 50·5 per mille. This increase cannot be entirely ascribed to famine or to causes arising from the famine. There were 11,130 deaths from cholera and 5,810 from plague. The mortality in the famine year may be put at 10 per mille and one per cent. above the normal rate. Of this excess mortality I am of opinion that the greater number was due not directly to starvation, but to the fact that the poorer classes lived on less, or less wholesome food than they usually do, that they lost in condition and became thereby more susceptible to disease. As I have stated above the increase in the mortality during the famine was only one per cent. who not think that any change of system was practicable in any deaths. Women and children, so far as they were healthy and capable of labour, were subjected to the labour test. Ten was fixed as the age above which children were taken as being capable of labour, but this age standard could not be very rigorously adhered to owing to the difficulty of estimating the ages of children at different ages. It was found best to decide about each child from his general appearance. It must be remembered that a famine relief camp was established as near as possible to the affected area (the Satara-Mahabliswar Road improvement), and that it was impossible to induce the majority of the population of affected areas to attend the work. Advances for land improvement and for maintenance did something to relieve the pressure, and charitable kitchens established in the Koyna valley were established. Still there was a residue who were starving and who had passed the stage of being fit for work, and it would involve criticism of my predecessor in 1896. However, I think that the Collector should keep a sharper watch on the rainfall than is usually done ; that a date should be fixed, varying according to the seasons of each district, on which he should finally decide whether special preparations to meet scarcity are needed ; and if they are needed, that he should warn the Executive Engineer to be ready with establishment and tools to meet a rush of so many thousands on such and such a work on such and such a date. At the start, all relief works should be peace-work concerns, or at least works on which full tasks should be exacted under penalty of fine ; task-work being gradually made general as time went on. The severe pressure should take place at the end of the famine. Kitchens for dependants and children should be instituted from the start. As to gratuitous relief, I see nothing for it but to abandon the village committee supervision and to increase the Circle Inspectors (special.) The roll of deserving persons being called over by the Circle Inspector once a week any one not appearing and not present in the village should be struck off the list and not re-admitted before the Circle Inspector's next visit. Some rough percentage test might also be fixed and the Taluka Officers required to visit and check the list of any village where the percentage of recipients to normal population was high. I have mentioned these at the end of my general famine report. They are not many and are such as raise very large questions. One is the increase if possible of such works as the Nira Canal—i. e. irrigation works deriving their water-supply from the Ghats. A second is the reorganization of the village police and the fixing of cash remuneration for, and prevention of, body of badly off and scantily remunerated public servants from collapsing under stress of scarcity. A third deals with tagai ; under our system of land registration, one never knows at once what interest an applicant for a loan has in the land he cultivates. I have known cases where men have in perfect good faith, I believe, pledged the occupancy right, whereas they had long before been cozened out of it by a savkar. Under these circumstances, long and tedious enquiry is often necessary to ascertain if an applicant has any mortgageable rights to offer as security ; and that, too, at a time when prompt disposal of applications is above all things necessary. But this opens up the long-debated and much vexed question as to whether our record should be a record of rights or a record of liability for land revenue.

In answer to Sir James Lyall Mr. Bonus said that the system of Mr. Garner's peace work was the best at the beginning and end of a famine. Hits were provided for large works. He was of opinion that distressed people of the Tund districts would be prepared to go farther east on relief works.

In answer to Mr. Holderners

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY has been elected Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Society of Authors for 1898 in the place of Mr. Rider Haggard, who has held the post for the last two years. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Haggard on his retirement from the chairmanship.

Lieutenant Peary, the American Arctic explorer, who will in June start on a determined effort to reach the North Pole, has just completed the narrative of his seven Arctic expeditions. The book, which is one of considerable length, will be published in April by Messrs. Methuen. This firm will thus issue the four most important works of travel and adventure which will see the light during 1898:—Lieutenant Peary's volume, above described; Mr. E. A. FitzGerald's narrative of his expedition to Aconcagua; Dr. Sven Hedin's remarkable journeys in Central Asia; and Mr. Savage Landors's painful adventures in Thibet.

Captain Mahan has written a friendly word upon the exhaustive history of the British Navy which Mr. Laird Clowes is editing. "From the length of the period to be covered, he remarks, and the amount of material to be handled, you have a tremendous undertaking in hand, and I wish you all the success your nation ought to give you as a matter of patriotism." The first volume, of course, is out, and the second and the third volumes will be ready this year. To the latter Captain Mahan is contributing an important section.

Mr. Stanley's book, Through South Africa, is being printed as rapidly as possible, and it should be ready within a few days. Its spirit is indicated in some observations which occur in the preface. Says Mr. Stanley, "I prefer peaceful relations between England and the Boers of South Africa, if possible. I love what is just, fair, and best to and for both Britons and Boers. I naturally admire large-minded statespeise. I pity narrow-mindedness, and dislike to see a people refusing to advances when all the world is so sympathetic and helpfully inclined towards them."

Messrs. Blackwood will issue forthwith the volume, for which Mr. Andrew Lang is responsible, about the Highlands of Scotland in 1750. Here we have the contents of a manuscript that lies in the British Museum, and Mr. Lang writes an introduction. He mentions that his attention was drawn to the manuscript by a notice of the Duke of Argyll's in his work on Scotland. The author of it is unknown, and apparently it is in the handwriting of a clerk or copyist. Mr. Lang's conjecture is that the author may have been a Mr. Bruce, an official of the Government, who, in 1749, was employed to survey the forfeited estates in the Highlands. The volume will afford us some interesting lights upon the rising of '45.

Ninety sets only of the complete Balzac announced by Mr. Downey will be available for sale in this country. The venture is undertaken in conjunction with an American firm, and the rest of the very limited edition is for America. There are forty volumes and these have nearly three hundred gravures, designed by leading French artists. The pictures are printed on vellum paper, while in addition there are India-paper replicas of each of the plates. Then the type is new, and the binding of buckram, is handsome and strong. Miss Katharine Wormeley has made the translation from the French. In the final volume she tells the story of Balzac's life, and attempts to estimate his literary work.

Messrs. Methuen are preparing a translation of M. Albert Sorel's historical work. The Eastern Question in the Eighteenth Century. This is a book prescribed for use in the Oxford History School, so that a translation should be welcome. It is a study of the political conditions which led up to and governed the first partition of Poland and the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774. Authorities regard the volume as probably the best existing account of east European policies in the eighteenth century. It represents the early work of M. Sorel, who is a member of the French Academy. The translation has been made by Mr. F. C. Bramwell, and Mr. C. L. Fletcher has written an introduction.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will add to the Criminology Series a translation of M. Louis Proal's volume Political Crime. It appeared in French two years ago, and it deals, for example, with Anarchism. Another book Mr. R. W. Frazer's literary history of India, which begins a new series designated the Library of Literary History. Mr. Frazer writes from a large personal knowledge of India. So far, we have had no work doing for India exactly what he undertakes. He has gathered together material about the native literatures of India, which is at once new and interesting. This includes extracts from original manuscripts.

Miss Honnor Morten has edited an important work on nursing, which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish soon. It is entitled A Complet System of Nursing, and it is wholly written by medical men and nurses. The volume is intended to supply the private nurse with a thoroughly trustworthy reference book in so compact a form that it need never be crowded out of her box. The opening chapter discusses the hygiene of the sick room, the concluding one sick-room cookery. In the intervening chapters every phase of nursing is treated with exactness at length. The contributors include Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, Mrs. Ernest Hart, and Miss Heather-Bigg. It may be added that the volume runs to four hundred pages, and that the price is seven and six pence net.

Dr. Bigg has made a practically new translation of "The Imitation of Christ" for Methuen's Library of Devotion. Almost for the first time, the reader will get that work exactly in the shape in which it left the hands of the author. Nearly every English edition of this classic has been expurgated or bowdlerised. The reason, no doubt, was the dread of offending the prejudices of Protestant readers. "A bad custom," says Dr. Bigg, "grew up in the controversial times of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not merely of omitting certain passages, but of altering the expression in almost countless instances." He holds that if a Kempis is to be used, certainly if he is to be understood, he must be allowed to speak with his own voice.

Mr. Lewis Sergeant has finished a historical sketch of The Franks, for the Story of the Nations Series. He traces the Franks from their origin as a confederacy down to the establishment of the Kingdom of France. Mr. Sergeant remarks of his subject, especially in its earlier stages, that it is rich in fable but poor in history. He has endeavored to confine himself to facts which can be established on a sure foundation. That still leaves him, however, matter which is full of color, and not a few dramatic events. Mr. Sergeant delayed this book for the volume on Greece which appeared the other day. The Franks will have illustrations, hand will be published at the end of the month.

Mr. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., lately delivered a lecture at the Middle Temple Hall on "The History of the Temple," a subject, of course, mainly interesting to Templars themselves, though also to others. This is to be published at the cost of an American gentleman, Mr. W. Phelps Dodge, a student of the Middle Temple. At first sight this is a little curious, but the reason is that Mr. Dodge is a descendant of John Phelps, who, in 1650, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and was clerk of the court which tried King Charles I.

The annual report of the Society of Authors state that the amount of work before the committee and in the society's offices during last year was quite unprecedented. 186 new members and associates were elected, less by twenty than the previous year, the membership being now about 1,300. The largest and most important branch of the society is the writing of letters of advice by the secretary to members seeking to have their agreement explained, their accounts looked through, their legal position defined; in 1897 such letters were written to nearly 1,000 members. On behalf of a member the society is bringing an action against a publisher for refusing to vouch his accounts; the case is still sub judice. In detailing their numerous activities, the committee say that on there occasions, when matters were in dispute between author and publisher, and the issue was one that could best be settled by arbitration, the publisher accepted the settlement of the case on the basis proposed by the secretary, or by the secretary and the society's solicitors.

While the committee thus instance the justness of the Society of Authors' judgments, they point out that "it does not exist in order to expend large sums on the cases of those who are only ready to join it when in difficulty, to the detriment of those constant subscribers who have naturally a prior claim to help." Turning to future work, the committee express their hope that the Copyright Bill of last year, which the Society intends to push with vigor in the present session of Parliament, will finally become law, and state that Lord Monkswell has again undertaken to carry it through the House of Lords. During the year a proposal for the amalgamation of the Society of Illustrators with the Society of Authors was rejected by the council, its members and other artists being however, offered the privileges of membership of the Society of Authors at the ordinary terms. The report will be laid before the annual meeting of authors on Feb. 17. Mr. Curzon has been elected to the council of the society.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or is falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair beautifully beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, when the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 93, Farringdon Road, London.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

FINAL General Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the season 1897-98:—

The third general memorandum on the cotton crop, issued on the 11th January, is supplemented by this memorandum which includes the final forecast of the crop in Madras and the Nizam's Territory, of the late crop in Bengal and Bombay, and a forecast of the crop in Central India (excepting Indore from which no reports have been received). In Bengal the area sown with late cotton in the fourteen reporting districts is estimated at 71,500 acres, an area slightly below the average. The season was on the whole favourable, and the yield will be far better than that of 1896-97, though still smaller than the average. In Bombay the area sown with cotton, both early and late, is estimated at about 4,510,000 acres, an area much below that sown last year and also still more below the average, the reduction being due partly to insufficient rain when the time for sowing came round, and partly, as stated in the earlier notices of the crop to the substitution of food grains for cotton, in view to the replacement of exhausted stocks. The yield is estimated at about 806,000 bales, this quantity, though more than the yield of 1896-97, when the crop was injured by drought being materially smaller than the average.

The area sown with late cotton, which comprises more than three-fourths of the whole area under cotton in Bombay, is smaller than last year, when also the land sown was sensibly below the average. The prospects of the crop were fairly good until December, but it has since then suffered from blight and locusts in many places, and the yield, it is expected, will not be more than about 679,000 bales. This is much the same as that of 1896-97, but it is 6 per cent. less than the average. In Sind also the yield is comparatively small, the conditions of the season leaving much to be desired. In Madras the area estimated to have been actually sown (excluding the zamindari area) to the end of January is 1,370,003 acres; but the total area estimated for the season is stated at 1,471,600 acres, this being about 5 per cent. more than the area sown last year, but 2 per cent. smaller than the average. The crop has been injured by blight or drought in some of the principal cotton-growing districts, but elsewhere is stated to be on the whole in fair condition. The yield is estimated to be nearly 7 per cent. less than that of 1896-97 and 20 per cent. below the average, and to amount to between 97,000 and 98,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. In the Nizam's Territory the estimated area 1,053,000 acres is larger than the average, but a yield of 105,000 bales only is anticipated, this being, owing to an unfavourable season, much less than the average. In Central India the yield is expected to exceed the yield of 1896-97, and it is also beyond the average. The report is, however, defective owing to the omission of the figures for Indore. The table below states the percentage of each commercial variety of cotton sown in Bombay and Madras on the total area under cotton in each Presidency:—

Bombay—	
Dholleras	48·3
Broach	14·4
Khandesh	17
Kumtha	14
Sindhi	2·1
Sawginned Dharwar	3·7
Barsi and Nagar	·2
Madras—	
Coconada	10·1
Northern and Western	5·5
Salem	16·8
Tinnevelly	19

The trade in cotton during the last six years was (in cwt):—

	Received at ports from the interior and coastwise.	Exported to foreign countries.
1892-93	5,057,275	1,720,201
1893-94	9,103,347	4,78,8·8·8
1894-95	6,738,109	3,84,697
1895-96	10,238,357	5,248,418
1896-97	8,178,058	5,216,023
1897-98	3, 59,017a	2,511,962b

a For six months only. b For nine months only.

RICE.

Final General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma, of the season, 1897-98:—

This summary supplements the memorandum issued on the 16th December 1897, and includes the final estimates for Bengal, Madras (excluding the zamindari area), and Lower Burma. The area sown with rice is estimated to exceed 51 3-4 million acres, and the yield to approximate to 28 million tons. The area is but little in excess of the average; but the yield, under the influence of a good monsoon, was abundant enough to largely exceed the average. In Burma the conditions of the season were uniformly favourable, and the surplus of the rice harvest available for export is the largest on record, being but little under two million tons of cargo rice. In Bengal the people were anxious to augment their reduced stocks of food, and over extensive areas the autumn rice replaced non-edible crops. A good season for this crop was followed by a still better one for the great winter rice crop. In Madras also the conditions were on the whole fair enough, though qualified by the failure of the north-east monsoon, to give a yield which is estimated to be for the whole presidency somewhat in excess of the average.

The total area and yield in all three provinces are as follows:—

	Acres.	Cwt.
Average	49,640,414	496,166,700
1896-97	48,971,462	475,946,610
1897-98	51,799,779	559,826,300

The exports of rice, husked and unhusked, from India by sea during the last four years have been (in cwt.):—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98 (9 months)
Bengal	6,290,283	7,934,819	7,961,784	5,086,011	2,742,343
Madras	1,628,432	2,105,160	1,585,112	2,982,463	2,479,920
Burma	15,237,231	22,389,837	24,634,982	19,464,694	7,137,562
Other Provs.	621,961	1,362,755	630,901	367,239	141,468
Tti for India.	24,647,907	31,301,591	35,151,784	27,274,337	12,354,213

In these figures unhusked rice (paddy) represent on the average less than two per cent. of the whole, or 27,228 tons, and the bulk of this quantity is shipped from the southern Madras ports to Ceylon. It may be noted that though there was an excellent crop in Burma in 1893, the exports from that province to foreign countries were greatly reduced, much of the supply which was available to meet an external demand being diverted to the distressed tracts in India and in Upper Burma.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF MARCH, 1st 8.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bangalore and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is very irregular, readings being lowest in the north, highest in Berar, at most of the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 23°, while they are very variable in direction to the south of that parallel. The force has been moderate to fresh at Karachi, Jacobabad and Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles and hour at Jacobabad, and 18 at Karachi. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in almost all districts except in Mysore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, where it is in slight defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Ghadechi, and the lowest 47° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat, and at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar and Trichinopoly, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at Akola, Amraoti, Rajkot, Allahabad and Delhi. A few drops of rain have fallen at Agra, Cawnpore and Colombo. The cyclonic circulation of winds and the isobars indicate the existence of a large depression somewhere to the north of Ajmere, and the weather over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 18° being in an unsettled condition will become more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 25.

Tuesday:—The barometer has fallen extremely rapidly over the Punjab and a deep is apparently locally formed. A storm has appeared with its centre near Montfomery, where the barometer is about one quarter of an inch below the normal average. Steepish gradients surround the storm but except in India the pressure as very uniform. Strong squally cyclonic wind prevail over north-west India, while over the peninsula the central parts of the country and Bengal it is light with more or less variable breezes and calms are reported. Temperature has been steady over Burma and the peninsula and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is still low over Bengal and east of the peninsula, but the area of low temperature is disappearing and movings slowly eastward, while high temperature from North-West Indip is spreading over the country. At Jessore, the deficience is seven degrees, at Saugar, Hashangabad and Khanwa the excess is eight degrees. There has been no rain of any importance. A little snow has fallen in Kuetta and Kashmir.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence for four months granted to the Hon Sir J Woodburn, K C S I, has been extended by two days.

The Hon Sir J Woodburn returned from leave and resumed charge of his office of Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India on the 19th inst.

The services of the Hon Mr C M Ativaz, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 19th inst.

The services of Mr P H O'Brien, of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Lieut T L Ormiston, I S C, 26th Madras Infty, is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 4th grade in Burma.

Mr H Luttman-Johnson has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th Jan 1898.

MEDICAL.

The services of Lieut K Henderson, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:—Lieut-Col H Hay, I S C, General duty, Mhow, and Lieut A P Shewell, 23rd Bo Infty.

Surg-Major-Genl J Cleghorn, M D, C S I, I M S, Bengal, Director-Genl, I M S, and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India, is granted leave out of India under Article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, for eight months on account of ill health.

Surg-Major-Genl R Harvey, M D, D S O, F R C P, I M S, Bengal, Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, is appointed to officiate as Director Genl, I M S, and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India, during the absence on leave of Surg-Major-Genl J Cleghorn, M D, C S I, or until further orders.

Surg-Major R Ross, I M S, Madras, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director Genl, I M S, with effect from the 17th Feb 1898.

The services of Surg Capt C N Bensley, I M S, Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Surg Lieut H J Walton, M B, F R C S, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 12th Jan 1898.

The services of Surg Capt J W Grant, M R, C M, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 27th Dec 1897.

POLICE.

The services of Capt F W G Turner, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Rev F J Montgomery are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of the Rev A E Brown-Constable, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, were placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 21st Oct 1897 to the 14th Dec 1897.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt F G Beville, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd, offg 1st class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana.

Surgn Capt F W Gee, M B, I M S, Bengal, Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavy, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in additional to his military duties, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1898.

Mr G Subrayulu Naidu, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade, and an Offg Extra Asst Commr of the 5th class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to be an Extra Asst Commr of the 5th class, with effect from the 1st Nov 1897, vice Mr Krishnajee Hari, retired.

Lieut Col A M Muir, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd, offg 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, with effect from the 15th Feb 1898.

Major H L Ramsay, I S C, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the 16th Feb 1898.

Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, Asst Political Agent and Asst Commr in Quetta and Pishin.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Jan, are notified:—

With effect from the 3rd Jan, Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class IV, Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class V, and Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 4th Jan, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave, to Mr F D Gordon—Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class V, and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th Jan,—Mr K L Datta to officiate in class IV, Mr L J W Worgan to officiate in class V, and Mr J S Milne to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st Jan,—Mr M F Gauntlett to officiate in class II, Mr R T Howe to officiate in class III, Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class IV, and Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr G H K Hart, Offg Depy Auditor Genl, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 23rd April.

Mr H J Brereton, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Depy Auditor Genl.

Mr A H Anthony, Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Mr R T Howe, Depy Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, is posted as Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

Mr M F Gauntlett, Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal, is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr T H S Biddulph, Depy Auditor Genl, is granted furlough for 20 months, with effect from the 15th March.

Mr H N Ray, Offg Comptroller, India Treasures, is appointed to officiate as Depy Auditor Genl.

Mr F J Atkinson, Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, India Treasuries.

TIRAH.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—Lieut Col J A F Nutt, R A, Commdg R A, St Thomas' Mount, to be Commdt, R A, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Lieut Col R Purdy, R A, invalided. Major J A Ferrier, D S O, R E, (at present Field Engr, 1st Division), to be Brde-Major R E, vice Capt S L Craster, R E, Capt P E Lixon, R E, to be Field Engr, 1st Division, vice Major J A Ferrier, R E, Capt J E Capper, R E, to be Adjt to the Commdg Royal Engr, 1st Division, vice Capt O M R Thackwell, R E, Capt E Witham, 20th Hussars, to be Provost Marshal, 3rd Brde, vice Lieut G D Crocker, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Lieut R W D Bellew, 15th Lancers, to be orderly Officer to General Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, K C S I, vice Second-Lieut E H E Collen, R A, appointed Aide-de-Camp.

PENSIONS.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr J C Bay, Ordn Dept, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th Feb, 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt G B Crawley, to be Major, Supernumerary List—30th Jan, 1898.

Sec-Lieut W K Bourne, to be Lieut—12th Feb, 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

Surg-Lieut-Col Dhanjisha Narroji Paraikh, I M S (Bombay), Surg Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th March, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Sur-Capt D O'Leary, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Mdical Dept (Madras) is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 21st Sept subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Madras Vol Guards—Lieut R C C Carr to be Capt, vice Deane, transferred to the supernumerary list, and Lieut L M Wynch to be Capt, vice Coleman, resigned.

Nagpur Vol Rifles—Second Lieut H Sharp to be Capt, with effect from the 9th Nov 1896, vice Stanyon, promoted.

Nilgiri Vol Rifles—S A Walker, Gent, to be Lieut, vice Gordon, transferred to the Unattached List.

Chittagong Vol Rifles—Capt E A S Bell resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st Jan 1898.

Madras Railway Vols—R C Evans, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Barefoot, resigned, J B Macfarlane, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Currie, promoted, and W W Batchelor, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Wright, promoted.

Assam Coast Rifle Vol—Capt A P Russell resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversion and promotion are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept:—Lieut Col J M Badgley, R E, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Lieut G H Pratham, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A R Barrow, 1st Loco Supt in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April.

Mr C J Cole, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Northern section, Eastern Bengal State Railway, including the Santahari Extension, the Sultanpur-Brahmaputra line and the Teesta Bridge with the rank of Sub Div of works, vice Mr G Moyle, appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr A H Barron, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 [c], Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March, 1898.

Mr T M L Thomson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 [c], Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd March 1898.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr M G Simpson, Asst Supt, class VI, 2nd grade, and Offg Supt, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is promoted to Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 12th Nov 1897, and until further orders.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

NOTICES.

In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. OJE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK
J. & R. Tennent
PILSENER BEER
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARSENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.
FULLY WARRANTED

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c
From £4 upward.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & CO., PARIS.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.
Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.
No14
THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR COUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed.
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

RATHGATE & Co. Calcutta

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

ATKINSUN'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.

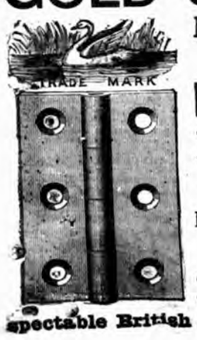
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charmine Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

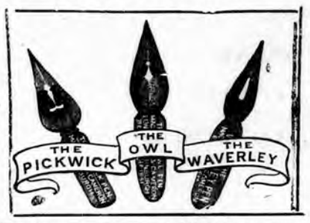
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by **J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 2007 News-papers



"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. It is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1/-

Darling Brand. from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon.

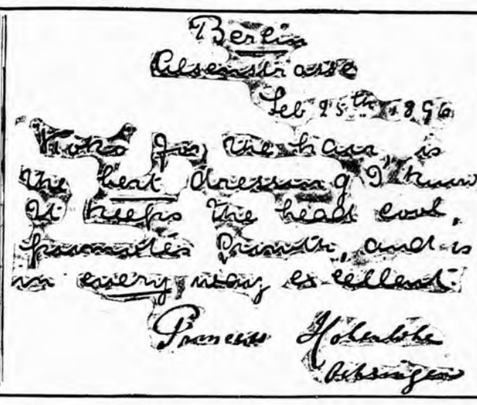
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

FAC-SIMILE OF
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!



KOKO
Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Rd., London, Eng.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

HAY'S To AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE EXTRACT
Supplies Pungency Aroma, Coloring, and Flavoring
This Extract makes a High Class Ginger Ale and imparts an unusually fine Ginger flavour and aroma.
Specially recommended for Export
HULL ENG
London Depot, 3 York St, Walworth, S.E.
WILLIAM HAY, LIMITED, *Manufacturing Chemists, HULL.*

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.
Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.
TRADE WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.
GLASGOW
SCOTLAND
Trade WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY Mark.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS, ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS

CONSERVATORIES, LAMP PILLARS, SHOP FRONTS, BANDSTANDS, TOMB RAILS, VERANDAHS, BANNERETS, CRESTINGS, SPANDRILS, BRACKETS, COLUMNS, GATES, ARCADES, RAILINGS, PAVILIONS, PILASTERS, BALCONIES, TERMINALS, FLAGSTAFFS, ALTAR RAILS, ORNL. FRONTS, ORNL. ROOFING, CLOCK TOWERS,

STRAIGHT STAIRS, STABLE FITTINGS, ORNL. GUTTERS, SPIRAL STAIRS, ROOF PLATES, ORNL. PANELS, VENTILATORS, BALUSTERS, FOUNTAINS, GRATINGS, URINALS, PUMPS, CLOSETS, ASH BINS, HANDRAILS, GATE PIERS, R. W. PIPES, BATHS, SINKS, WASH STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, SEAT STANDARDS, CATTLE TROUGHS, SCHOOL FITTINGS,

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES
ARE IMPERVIOUS TO RUST, HAVE PERFECTLY SMOOTH INTERIORS, AND CAN BE SUPPLIED TESTED TO ANY PRESSURE
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE

NEURALGIA. GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W C

OF

HUNTLY BLEND

ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co, KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES.
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

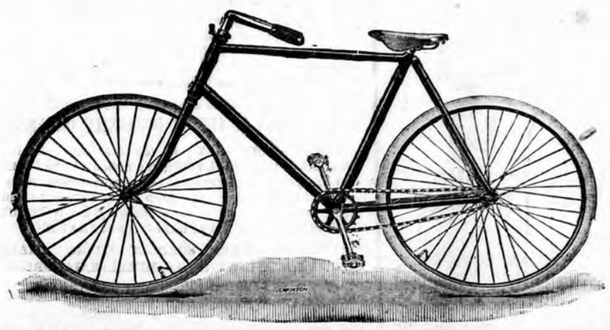
CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS. INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! DITMAR LAMPS!!!

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

SEASON 1897.

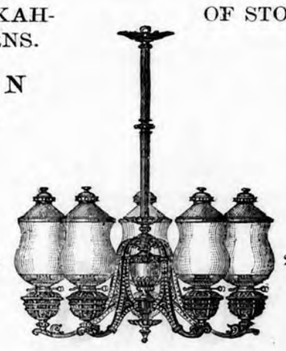
No. 7797.
Splendid Drawing or Dining Room Hanging Lamp, fitted with the renowned DITMAR FLEX BURNER No. I and Storm shade.

A REAL BEAUTY.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

250 CANDLES.



No. 6006.
5 Light Chandelier, very strong, especially suitable for Churches, large Halls, Factories, Messes, &c. &c., at remarkably low price.
Also 2 Light, 3 Light and 4 Light Chandeliers of the same pattern kept in Stock.

THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS

No. 1396-97.
The Meteor Lantern is the best Lantern in the world; strongly built of not much weight, and giving a powerful light; it is really the kind of Lantern everybody wants here in India for Household and Camp.

THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

SEASON 1897.

250 CANDLES.

No. 7936.
WALL BRACKET polished brass with Cut-Glass Fount and Storm proof fitting.

No. 6747.
Office Table Lamp, reliable Storm-proof, with best Round wick burner at cheapest price.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

The Weight of The Pyramids

seems piled upon the head of the unfortunate sufferer from a splitting headache. A headache of this kind, if unrelieved, leads to aberration of the mind and insanity. It goes beyond human power to endure.

Every sufferer from these headaches will find quick relief in

Little's Oriental Balm

It allays the pain instantly, quiets the nerves, and gives nature a chance to work the cure. It is a remedy for every emergency. It will stop pain of any kind at once. No one should be without it at hand for just such cases. It is a remedy that should have a place of honor in every household medicine chest.

Sold at 1 Re. a bottle.

To be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders in the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chroniccases

TRAVELLERS CARRY

J. de Liebig

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitehart Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.